Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXXI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1867. NUMBER 74.

[WASHINGTON.]

[...]'s Recent Constitutional Proclamation.

[It] is to be Promulgated [b]y the Different Departments.

Candidates for Positions in the Cabinet.

Remaining Unpardoned [Accor]ding to the President's Interpretation.

[Contemp]lated Resignation of Governor Flanders, of Louisiana.

[F]ROM EUROPE.

[Garibal]di to Leave Immediately for the Roman Frontier.

Ravages of the Cholera [in] the Island of Malta.

[Aust]rian Prime Minister on [a V]isit to Napoleon.

POLITICAL.

[Tick]ets Nominated in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Massachusetts.

Resolutions Adopted by the [Minne]sota Republicans.

[Ov]ation to General Sheridan at Leavenworth.

[Second Day] of the Michigan State Agricultural Fair.

[FRO]M WASHINGTON.

[The] President's Constitutional [Proclam]ation is Promulgated by the Departments—Rebels Still Unpardoned According to [the President's] Interpretation—List of [Candidates] for Positions in the Cabinet.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, September 11.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROCLAMATION.

[The Presid]ent's recent constitutional [proclamation] is being printed by the thousand [...] to all officials of the Government. [Secretary] McCulloch will accompany [it with a] brief letter, calling attention [...] and enjoining upon his subordinates obedience to law and authority. [Secretar]y Welles will summarize [...] and merely add that [...] it will hereafter be, as it has [been], the pride of the naval service [...] power and glory of the [...]. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Secretary of the Navy—A. [illegible]

"Secretary of the Treasury—John J. Cisco, Robert J. Walker, A. M. Price, of Boston; W. H. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, and Currency-printing Clarke.

"Attorney General—Blackley, if Stanbery continues indisposed."

A MONSTER CLAIM.

"A claim involving one million five hundred thousand dollars has recently been rejected by the State Department, presented by a Baltimore company, through Messrs. Black, Lamon & Co., of this city, who were to have twenty-five per cent of the proceeds if successful. The claim is said to have been for an island in the South Pacific, which the company claimed by right of discovery, but of which our naval vessels subsequently took possession. Persons here are querying whether the rejection of this claim has anything to do with the desire of certain parties for a change in the State Department."

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

The *Herald's* special says: "The committee for investigating the treatment of Union prisoners in rebel prisons are daily receiving large numbers of letters from intelligent men who have partaken of the hospitalities of the rebel prisons, all of which are being arranged and briefed. It is thought the committee will meet here somewhere about the 1st of October.

INDIGNATION.

"The merchants and other business men of Richmond are very indignant at the false charge of general insolvency brought against them by the correspondent of a New York Radical paper, and will probably hold a meeting to denounce the author of the report."

"A statement is freely circulated to-night among Cabinet matters, that Charles Francis Adams has been telegraphed to know if he will accept the position of Secretary of State. This is as probable as any of the other pestiferous rumors which are flying about here."

CONTEMPLATED RESIGNATION.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "Advices received from New Orleans state that Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, talks of resigning. It is stated that the difficulties arising from Sheridan's removal cause Flanders' contemplated resignation. As soon as the news reached here prominent Republicans wrote to Flanders to hold on by all means—that his leaving the position would bring great calamity to the Union men of the State."

THE LATE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Questions have arisen as to whether the proclamation excludes from pardon those who held brevet rank higher than the grades of Brigadier General, and also as to whether the term agents in addition to minister or commissioners includes those who went abroad to sell bonds of cotton. These questions will be decided in the order of presentation.

THE CABINET.

There is no immediate prospect of changes in the Cabinet, although rumors to this effect continue to prevail.

ABSTRACTED MISSOURI STATE BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following notice:

The notice of the 7th of July, to holders of bonds of the State of Missouri, which were abstracted in 1860 from the Department of the Interior, is hereby extended so as to embrace the abstracted bonds of the States of North Carolina and Tennessee. The proof in relation to the title of holders of bonds must be made under oath, and not merely epistolary.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following have been appointed Examining Surgeons for the Pension Office: Dr. Geo. W. Mosell, at Warsaw, Wisconsin; Dr. W. T. Parker, Piqua, Ohio; Dr. Edwin Ellis, Ontonagon, Michigan; Dr. Jas. Lang, Marshalltown, Iowa; Dr. Jas. L. Rent, Tuscola, Illinois; Dr. A. H. Stephens, Eaton, Ohio; Dr. Wm. R. Rich, Knoxville, Pennsylvania; Dr. Orange Pomeroy, Chardon, Ohio.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Italy.

GARIBALDI TO DEPART IMMEDIATELY FOR THE ROMAN FRONTIER.

PARIS, September 11.

Despatches are received here announcing that Garibaldi will depart forthwith for the Roman frontier.

Austria.

BARON VON BEUST ON A VISIT TO NAPOLEON.

LONDON, September 11.

It is reported that the Austrian Prime Minister, Baron Von Beust, has gone to Biarritz.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, September 11.

A large body of school teachers, representing nearly all sections of the Empire, is in session in this city. A resolution in favor of petitioning the authorities for a separation of the public schools from the Church, was passed yesterday with great unanimity.

France.

CHOLERA RAGING ON THE ISLAND OF MALTA.

MARSEILLES, September 11.

Despatches received here, mention that the cholera is raging fearfully in Malta.

Great Britain.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

LONDON, September 11—Evening.

This was the great day of the Doncaster races. The attendance was immense, and the interest in the races almost unprecedented. The municipal stakes, valued at £300, were won by Calyrto. The Corporation plate, valued at £205, by H. L., and the Bredgate Park stake by Leon.

The St. Leger was the occasion of intense excitement; the great value of the stakes, £5,225, and the fact that the best horses of the year were entered for the race made the St. Leger of 1867 at least equal to any of its predecessors. The race was a splendid one, and was won by Achievement. Hermit, who won the Derby, was second, and Julius third.

DEATH OF A SIAMESE PRINCE.

LONDON, September 11—Evening.

Intelligence has reached here from Siam that the son and heir to the King of Siam is dead.

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

A telegram from Bombay, in anticipation of the overland China mail, reports the embargo laid upon the commerce of the Island of Formosa has been relieved.

MARINE.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 11.

The steamer Saxonia, from New York, arrived to-day.

GLASGOW, September 11.

The steamer St. Andrew, from Quebec, arrived.

FROM OMAHA.

Arrival of the Indian Commissioners—They Start for Laramie To-Day—White Captives Exchanged—Lawless Soldiers.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, September 11.

All the members of the Indian Commission, except Messrs. Tappan and Henderson, reached Omaha this forenoon, they remaining on the St. Johns, which lays wind-bound up the Missouri. Nothing of consequence was done after leaving the Sanborn. No treaty was made with the latter. The Commissioners start for Laramie to-morrow.

Superintendent Denman has received information from a member of Spotted Tail's band, that five white captives will be exchanged by the Cheyennes in a few days.

A battalion of four hundred soldiers arrived here on Sunday *en route* to the Plains. Before leaving they entered the American Transfer Company's warehouse, drove out the watchman, stove in the heads of whiskey and wine barrels, got very drunk, and broke open canned fruit and oysters. The subordinate officers are said to have been as bad as the men, and the Colonel had no control over them.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Grand Ovation to General Sheridan.

LEAVENWORTH, September 11.—General Sheridan arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, escorted by a committee of old soldiers and citizens, who met here at the State line, among them Mayor Haldeman, General Blunt, Ex-Governor Carney, Colonel Moonlight, and other prominent gentlemen.

A salute was fired on his arrival, and the large concourse of citizens received the General with loud cheers.

Arriving at the Planters' House, where a large multitude of people were assembled, the General appeared on the balcony and in a brief speech returned thanks for the hearty welcome received.

After partaking of refreshments, the General and party proceeded to Fort Leavenworth.

A torchlight procession, a formal welcome and a banquet were to have been given to the General to-night, but he declined the compliment.

CANADA.

Riot Between the Military and Civilians—Several Fatalities Reported—A Card from D'Arcy McGee.

QUEBEC, September 11.—A serious riot originating in a house of ill-fame, occurred at Point Levi on Monday night, between the military and the civilians. The soldiers attacked two houses, putting the inmates to flight and destroying the furniture. A number of civilians were badly hurt. A Mr. Thibault, of Point Levi, is not expected to live. Two soldiers are reported killed, and another mortally wounded. The officers of the regiment succeeded in restoring order.

MONTREAL, September 11.—Hon. D'Arcy McGee publishes an earnest letter to-day on the morals of election riots, and calls for evidence against and prompt justice to be meted out to the ringleaders. He traces the mob spirit as suddenly developed to Fenianism, but considers that the riot would not have occurred had the first symptoms not come from the apologists.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—Increased [Business]—Judge Kelley on the Stump.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—The Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting yesterday. The yearly report says that, although trade for the past year has not been profitable, it has been large, with an increase in many departments. The membership of the Chamber is reported at [illegible]. Mr. John A. Gano, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Commercial*, was elected President for the ensuing year.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, made a speech yesterday at Columbus, Ohio. He said: "The war is not yet ended, nor a treaty of peace consummated." He defended negro intelligence, and supported his right to vote. The close of his speech was a [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Minnesota Republican State Convention—Animated Discussion in Caucus on the Railroad Bond Question—Nominations for State Officers—Platform Adopted, Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., September 11.

The Republican State Convention, to-day, was fully attended, there being about one one hundred and fifty delegates present.

A caucus was held at ten o'clock, the question as to what position should be taken in relation to State Railroad bonds being the subject of an animated and exciting discussion. At twelve o'clock Dr. Foster, Chairman of the State Central Committee, notified the caucus that the hour for calling the Convention had arrived.

Earle S. Youmans, of Winona, was appointed temporary Chairman.

After appointing the Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Platform, the Convention adjourned till three o'clock, and the caucus was immediately reorganized. The bond question proved a fruitful topic of discussion, and various resolutions were presented and voted upon. The final result of the caucus will be found embodied in the resolutions of the platform.

It was nearly 4 o'clock before the caucus adjourned, and the Convention reassembled. Mr. Youmans was made permanent Chairman. D. Sinclair, of the Winona *Republican*, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted without discussion:

Resolved, First, That the Republican party of Minnesota hereby avows itself a portion of the National Republican party—a party of national aims, a national record and national purposes, whose past is crowned with the glory of preserving the nation, and its future charged with the duty of reconstructing and perpetuating it.

Second, That in the reconciliation the true object is as it was in adopting the Constitution of the United States, to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to all the people of the United States.

Third, That we fully approve the reconstruction measures of Congress as wise, just, patriotic and necessary to the future peace and well being of our country.

Fourth, That President Johnson, in seeking to delay the establishment of civil government in the rebel States, prolongs the evil of their situation, baffles the expressed will of the people and forces the acceptance of his repudiated policy of rewarding traitors for their treason by restoring every right and giving them additional political power, is an enemy to the peace and welfare of the country, and an impediment to the faithful execution of the laws.

Fifth, That although the burdens of taxation are necessarily heavier than ever before, yet knowing that the national debt is the price of national existence; that breach of faith is a national weakness as well as a disgrace, and especially that one-tenth part of the whole debt has already been paid in the two years next following the rebellion, we declare that repudiation of the national debt would be dishonorable to all the partisan claims [...] is unreasonable and shameful.

Sixth, That with the extinction of slavery ceases the logical cause of distinctions of race and caste, and we therefore favor the awarding of the right of suffrage to our colored fellow-citizens in accordance with the amendment to the Constitution now pending and to be submitted to the people at the coming election.

Seventh, That the Republican party was formed for the preservation of the national life, and for the purpose of establishing equal liberty to all throughout the land, and that when we as a party have all measures tending to improve public morals, we are at the same time convinced that the habits and customs of a people cannot be changed by proscriptory or sumptuary laws, and that the Legislature cannot interfere with such habits and customs without transcending the legitimate sphere of legislative power.

Eighth, and last, That while we, as Republicans and citizens of Minnesota, solicitous for the good name and honor of our State, are unalterably opposed to the repudiation of any of our just indebtedness, we are opposed to the pending proposition for the payment of the Minnesota Railroad bonds, [...] and proceedings in the present form [...] [illegible]

Mr. Sherwood presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are opposed to any future legislation on the subject of the [...] railroad bonds, which does not embrace in itself a complete and final settlement of said bonds at a cost to the State not exceeding the actual value of the road bed received.

The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 77 to 40.

The nominations were then proceeded with. For Governor—Governor Marshall, of St. Paul and W. H. Folsom, of Taylor's Falls, were named. The ballot stood: Marshall 119; Folsom, 24. The nomination of Marshall was then made unanimous.

For Lieutenant Governor—Thomas H. Armstrong, of Olmsted County; N. T. Teft, of Wabashaw, and General Hubbard, of Goodhue, were named. The last named gentleman declined. The ballot stood: Armstrong, 78; Teft, 41; Hubbard, 20. Armstrong's nomination, the present incumbent, was made unanimous.

Colonel H. C. Rogers was renominated for Secretary of State by acclamation.

For Treasurer—H. P. Christensen, of Blue Earth County, and Emil Munch, of Chicago, were named. The ballot stood—Munch, 101; Christensen, 40.

For Attorney General—Samuel Lord, of Dodge County; H. J. Gordon, of Wright; F. R. E. Cornell, of Hennepin, were named. The ballot stood—Cornell, 70; Lord, 45; Gordon, 22. Cornell's nomination was made unanimous.

This closed the nominations.

The following were appointed State Central Committee: Levi Nutting, Rice County; T. B. Wakefield, Blue Earth; G. H. Keith, Hennepin; F. Driscoll, Ramsey; F. Luhrsen, Ramsey; J. B. Crocker, Steele; O. F. Stearns and J. H. Brown, Scott.

A resolution was passed instructing the State Central Committee, in future apportionments for Conventions, to give one delegate to each organized county, and a delegate for each two hundred and fifty Republican votes in the county.

Senator Ramsey being in the hall, was loudly called for, and made a brief speech. He regarded the times more perilous now than at any time of the war. If Jeff. Davis, instead of Andrew Johnson, occupied the Presidential chair, the peril could not be increased. It was no time now for Republicans to be divided on local issues. They should stand shoulder to shoulder, as they did through the war, and not surrender our colors to the party that had aided and abetted the rebellion. He endorsed the renomination of Governor Marshall, and paid a high compliment to him, both as a citizen and a soldier.

His remarks were frequently greeted with cheers, especially that portion denunciatory of Johnson. The committee appointed to wait on Governor Marshall returned with that gentleman, and he was escorted to the platform amid the cheers of the Convention. He returned thanks to the Convention for the honor, and assured them that the trust reposed in him should not be betrayed. He defined his position on the bond question. He had opposed the original five million loan, but after its adoption by the people he felt that some equitable sum should be paid. He had never expressed himself in favor of paying the bonds in full. He did not ask or expect the last Legislature to provide any final plan of settlement. He presumed the platform, though he was not fully advised of its contents, contained what every honest citizen could endorse, and he was not afraid to leave the matter with the people. But the Republican party had more than local issues to consider. It was a national party, and he regarded the present the most momentous of our history. He believed that the will of the people should not be thwarted by an obstacle in the Presidential chair, and, when such attempt was made, was in favor—and thought it would be done—of removing that obstacle. He thought with General Grant, that the will of the people was the law of the land, and should be so respected.

The temper of the Convention can be inferred from the fact that his remarks in favor of the removal of the President were greeted by a storm of applause which fairly shook the hall.

With three cheers for the present and next Governor of Minnesota, the Convention adjourned.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention—A Slim Attendance—The State Ticket Nominated—Resolutions Adopted.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, September 11.

The Democratic Convention to-day has contrasted slightly both in character and number with the Republican Convention of last week. There were only about 180 votes, and some 25 or 30 delegates cast from two to five votes each. Many districts were entirely unrepresented, and those present were mainly, with some honorable exceptions, those who opposed the war and all measures calculated to subdue the Southern rebellion. Some noted characters, however, had failed to find seats here, among them Col. Clark, who has never failed to appear in a State Convention before, and a delegation from the Northwest, among whom was reported Brick Pomeroy, who did not fail to arrive.

The ticket is very weak, personally, though pretty well distributed as to localities.

The Convention was called to order by D. W. Small, one of the State Committee. There was some strife for precedence in getting a chance to nominate a temporary Chairman, between the friends of General E. S. Bragg and Hon. R. F. Ferguson. Fred. Horn obtained recognition first, and nominated Ferguson as Chairman, which was agreed to.

D. W. Small, of Waukesha, and D. W. Ballou, of the Watertown *Democrat*, were nominated and elected Secretaries.

The World's despatch claiming great Democratic gains in Maine and a doubtful result in California, was read and caused great jubilation among the delegates.

The Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 2 p.m.

On reassembling in the afternoon, the temporary officers were made permanent, with the addition of the following Vice Presidents:

First Congressional District—H. A. Bailey, of Racine; Second—George H. Slaughter, of Dane; Third—J. H. Earnest, of Lafayette; Fourth—E. S. Bragg, of Fond du Lac; Fifth—F. B. Hodd, of Outagamie; State at Large—J. Cary, of Milwaukee, and J. H. Hackett, of Rock.

No Vice President was nominated from the Sixth District, which was probably not recognized on account of its overwhelming Republican majority.

The following committee was appointed on resolutions, with a vote that all resolutions be referred thereto: H. L. Palmer, Anson Rogers, D. C. Goudy, W. D. Merrill, G. Reed, Jay Whipple and F. A. Horn.

No German had been placed on the committee though the mover was a German. Mr. Palmer requested that Morris Schoeffler be substituted in his place, and Jay Whipple requested that Mr. Dawson be substituted for himself, which was agreed to.

A ballot was then taken for Governor, which resulted in the nomination of J. J. Talmadge by 106 to 25 for Chas. Dunn, 14 for General E. S. Bragg, 11 for Alexander Mitchell, with a few scattering.

In view of the fact that he was supported by the Republicans for Mayor of Milwaukee, there was a great deal of squirming over his nomination, and some delegates intimated that they could not support him.

Quite a sharp discussion took place, and several delegates vouching for Mr. Talmadge's present soundness, and suggesting that the Democracy did not want to proscribe any one willing to act with them, his nomination was finally decided carried.

There was considerable feeling on the subject, however, and when the name of Alex. Mitchell was proposed as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, there was so much excitement that a recess was taken for half an hour.

The informal ballot for Lieutenant Governor gave 71 for J. H. Earnest, 57 for G. L. Park, others scattering.

Mr. Earnest withdrew his name, and Captain Park was nominated on the next ballot.

The ballot for Secretary of State resulted in 145 votes for Emil Rothe; 13 for Colonel Bouck. Mr. Rothe protested that he did not want to be a candidate, but he was not allowed to decline, and his final consent to stand was greeted with cheers.

Peter Rapp, of Fond du Lac, was nominated for Treasurer on an informal ballot, receiving 125 out of 183 votes.

At this stage the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That the indiscriminate disfranchisement of more than 12,000 citizens of Wisconsin by officially publishing their names as deserters, while many of them were faithful soldiers of the Union army, without previous trial and conviction or other proof of crime, is an unconstitutional exercise of legislative power, and is a gross wrong and the dead, which demands instant and complete reparation at the hands of the people.

Resolved, That the enormous tax directly and indirectly imposed by the Congressional Legislature upon the industry of Wisconsin of between thirty and forty millions per annum, is a large part for the protection of Eastern capitalists, or for the purpose of dangerous schemes of partisan aggrandizement, is an exhausting drain upon the resources of the State, which calls for earnest and united exertions on behalf of retrenchment and reform.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a prompt payment of the national debt in legal tender currency, the same on which it is based; that the people may be relieved of the burden of taxation; that all the capital may be turned into industrial pursuits, and that there may be one class of currency for all classes of citizens.

These resolutions were acted upon separately, and all adopted except the last, to which Mr. Ballou offered the following substitute, which, after some discussion, was adopted, though with very long faces by a large part of the Convention, a majority of which at heart endorsed the repudiation doctrine, covered up in a resolution reported by the committee, as plainly shown afterwards:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the full and punctual discharge of the national obligations with [...] the conditions and terms on which they were contracted, and the faith of the Government pledged to its creditors.

The Convention then resumed the nomination of candidates.

On the ballot for Attorney General there were 151 votes—77 for E. S. Bragg, 28 for L. F. Weatherbee, who withdrew as a candidate for Supreme Judge last spring; 21 for George B. Smith.

General Bragg withdrew his name, and Weatherbee was nominated by acclamation.

E. J. Harney, of Winnebago County, was nominated for Bank Comptroller, by acclamation.

Ole Bier, of Racine, was nominated for State Prisoner Commissioner, receiving 79 out of 161 votes on the informal ballot, against 55 for Mr. Campbell, a Fenian, whose friends did not relish the way he was used.

L. C. Draper, of Dane, was nominated for State Superintendent by 130 votes out of 151.

The announcement that Talmadge had accepted the nomination was received with cheers and stamping.

General Bragg was then called for and made an eloquent speech, in which he declared himself what the Republicans called a repudiatory cheese; denounced the tariff, Freedmen's Bureau, &c.; demanded an aggressive campaign. He did not expect success this fall, but wanted to prepare the way for the revolution which had manifested itself elsewhere.

A resolution was passed congratulating the Democracy of California and Maine on their gains.

Calls were made for Brick Pomeroy and others, but it was after supper time, and members were too anxious for meat and drink, particularly the latter, to wait to hear them, and hurriedly adjourned, leaving the President to appoint a Central Committee at his leisure.

The Canvass in Ohio—An Inglorious Democratic Fizzle at Crestline—The Feeble Gathering Enlightened by General G. W. Morgan—Enthusiasm over a Bogus Despatch from Maine—Consequent Whiskey Traffic.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CRESTLINE, Ohio, September 11.

The grand mass meeting of the Democracy at this place, which had been extensively advertised by conspicuous posters for some time past, at which General G. W. Morgan and Judge Van Trump were to speak, came off to-day, and was a slim affair, many of the unterrified themselves being overheard to say that it fell far short of their expectations. The people of Crestline and Crawford County, that had never before failed them. The meeting was held in a grove outside of the town, and notwithstanding the attractiveness of a brass band, a crowd of not over three hundred persons was got together, among whom could be counted many Republicans attracted by curiosity to see what new arguments, if any, would be brought up by these great lights of Democracy.

Judge Van Trump, for some reason, was not present, and the afternoon's speaking devolved entirely upon General Morgan, who occupied between two and three hours with the stereotyped allusions to the finances of the country and the nigger.

At the close of his speech, General Morgan read a telegram which had just been handed him, which represented that the election in Maine was very close and doubtful. This morsel of comfort brought out three cheers for Maine and California, the speaker, and the Democracy of Ohio.

Our bar-rooms are driving a heavy trade this afternoon, in consequence of which it is expected much enthusiasm will prevail at the meeting to-night, which is to be addressed by Judge Bliss, of Wooster.

Massachusetts State Republican Convention—Renomination of the Entire List of Present State Officers.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 11.—The Republican State Convention assembled to-day. Henry Wilson was elected President, and made a brief speech denouncing Johnson, speaking eloquently of Stanton, Sheridan, Sickles, and others who had been subjected to Executive vengeance and interference.

Governor Bullock was then renominated with the balance of the State officers.

Considerable discussion took place on the liquor question, when the report was adopted that it was inexpedient to take action either way on the temperance law question.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, which were adopted. One declares that prohibition, having never been made a part of the policy, it should not be taken up and considered at this time. Another condemns the President's course and pledges support to Congress even to the extent of his removal from office.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Revenue Frauds in Brooklyn—Report on Fire Engineer's Report on the Projected Bridge Over the East River—Grand Masonic Picnic—International Convention.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The excitement in Brooklyn is considerable over the alleged fraudulent operations among high revenue officials. Deputy Collector Allen published a card declaring the whole charge malicious, but withholding further developments on his own side of the controversy until his principal, Mr. Callicott, returned from Washington. Despatches from Washington state that the Secretary of the Treasury does not feel authorized to suspend Callicott on the report of the Metropolitan Board. He has referred all the papers to Commissioner Rollins, and the papers of the Board to be sent to him. [illegible]

Two politicians, named Jacob Fiting, Democrat, and John Blauvelt, Republican, had a desperate rencontre on Monday night at Newtown, L. I., about the California election, in the course of which Fiting was dangerously injured.

The ship Invincible, of the California trade, took fire at an early hour this morning. It is probable that she will be destroyed. She was valued at from $55,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Koebling, engineer of the projected bridge over East River, has made a report. He states that the bridge will terminate at Chatham Square, New York, and near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. The total length will be 5,862 feet, and the centre span will be 130 feet above high-water mark. The total cost of the structure is estimated at $6,673,837, and it will permit the transportation of 800,000 persons daily.

Another revenue fraud has been discovered in Brooklyn, by which the Government lost about $40,000. Some 500 barrels, supposed to be filled with [...], in bonded warehouse Nos. 20 and 2, in Sedgwick street, have been emptied of their contents. J. C. Thompson, keeper of one of the warehouses, has been arrested and held to bail in $20,000.

The great Masonic picnic was held at Jones' Wood to-day. Representatives were present from all the principal cities of the country. The dancing lasted for several hours. Brother Edward Cassell, of Cana[...] [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

Second Day of the Michigan State Fair—Show of Farm Stock—Turf Horses—The Mechanical Department—Floral Hall—The Display of Fruit—Tribute of [Respect].

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, September 11.

To-day, the second day of the State Fair, has been clear and pleasantly cool, and the attendance at the fair has been large.

The show of neat cattle has attracted much attention. William Smith, of Detroit, exhibited a small herd of fat cattle, mostly Durhams, which were very fine. Two of them were the celebrated white oxen which have been exhibited at Colonel Wood's Museum, in Chicago. These, however, were not much, if any, larger than some others in the herd.

D. M. Uhl, of Ypsilanti, exhibited a splendid Durham bull and several cows of the choicest and purest pedigree.

A remarkably fine herd of Devons from the choice herd of Walter Cole, of Batavia, N. Y., attracted great admiration. Finer specimens of this breed were never exhibited. Durhams were exhibited also by H. A. Tillotson, of Marshall, Mich., of pure blood, eight in number, headed by a splendid bull of the best English pedigree.

Jacob Moore, of Marshall, exhibited a handsome Durham bull, and Ralph Wadhams, of St. Clair, a bull, two cows and a calf of the same breed.

F. E. Bush, of Calhoun, exhibits a Durham bull, M. Taber, of Detroit, two Durham heifers and two Ayrshire calves, and E. Carran, of Macomb, a Durham cow and calf.

William Smith, of Detroit, shows eleven choice hogs, seven of the Cheshire White breed, and nine Suffolks, two of which were imported, and the rest of imported stock.

J. S. Tibbitts, of Nankin, exhibits eight splendid Essex pigs.

Henry D. Court, of Battle Creek, shows thirty Cheshire Whites.

George Miller, of Markham, Province of Ontario, shows fifty-one sheep and lambs, of the Leicester, Cotteswolds, Shropshires and Southdowns.

Samuel Toms, of the same province, shows forty-three sheep, Leicesters and Southdowns. Mr. Toms was formerly of Ohio.

From Michigan there are several fine flocks of Merinos, Leicesters, Southdowns and Cotteswolds. There are specimens from New York and Vermont also.

Among the notable horses shown are three from the stables of A. Wales, of Macomb, of Abdallah and Messenger blood, including the stallion Bob Hunter, and five of his colts; and from the stables of E. N. Wilcox, including Stone Plover and several of his progeny, and several Messengers, Hambletonians and Lexingtons. Besides these are many others, are the tu[rf] horses Gray Eagle, Sleepy John, Frank Rolf, Baldy, Black Hawk, Heart of Oak, Milton, etc.

A hall devoted to mechanics is not yet fully arranged. More machinery is constantly going in. The display in this department is very fine, however. It is impossible to condense an account of the mechanism here exhibited, ranging from large steam engines down to the latest invented match safe. Models of many machines just patented, are also exhibited by the score.

The large shed is devoted to carriages, in which there is a fine display of all sorts of vehicles.

The grounds outside are covered for about two acres with agricultural implements, threshing machines, cultivators, plows, harrows, mowing and reaping machines, and patent sawmills, windmills, cidermills, and almost every conceivable machine or implement.

Among the manufactured goods are jeans, flannels, etc., from the Laporte, Ind., factory of N. & C. Will, and a universal bed lounge, from J. D. Pratt, of Chicago.

The floral hall, devoted to the fine arts, is the largest of the buildings erected, but it is too crowded with articles. Sewing machines of all varieties, American parlor organs, pianos and paintings attract the largest share of attention. The display of these is very fine. Next, the rich jewelry, mainly displayed by the smiths of this city, attracts the crowd. Here are also gas fixtures and chandeliers of the most elegant designs, needle-work, drawing, penmanship, musical instruments of all kinds, splendid clocks and watches, a beautiful show of American watches especially, laces, perfumery, and everything rich and rare.

Of the fruit hall I can only say that, from grapes to the largest and rarest peaches, it was literally full of good things, nearly all grown in Michigan; but Chicago knows all about Michigan fruit.

Some choice poultry is on exhibition, but the show is small in this respect. A dozen mottled bantams delighted a continual crowd of ladies.

In all of the departments there have been 2,100 entries thus far, the largest number since 1859.

Up to this evening the receipts from visitors have been $5,000, showing an attendance of 20,000 persons.

A bee tamer, using some chemical compound, with his head and shoulders constantly covered with bees, harangued a crowd and created quite a sensation. Timid people gave him a wide berth.

The races this afternoon were delayed considerably beyond the appointed hour, disappointing many who were obliged to leave the grounds early, and the management of the horse show was somewhat confused generally. The first race was a trotting match, free to all horses that had never trotted for money. There were ten, of which three were ruled out on protest. Those that came to the score were N. Lockwood, of Marshall, names Blackbird, b. h.; C. Barker, of Detroit, names Joe Morris, g.; John Randall, of Pontiac, names Nelly, m.; Mr. Hart, of Lapeer, names Hart's Gelding; Thomas Cox, of Detroit, names Abases, m.; John Edwards, of Trenton, names John S. Gill, g.; W. Lockwood, of Marshall, names Frank Nevins, g.

The horses after several attempts to score were started from the score in line. Blackbird being the quickest to start won the first two heats, Joe Morris coming in second. The latter won the last three heats and the race. Frank, Venus and Abases were distanced, and John S. Gill drawn off at the third heat. This race was mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $100 for the first and $25 for the second horse. Time, 2:44¾, 2:50, 3:44, 2:30¾, 2:43¾.

The second test was open to stallions only; mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $200 for the first, and $50 for the second horse. The entries and results were as follows:

J. D. Franklin, Jackson, names Gray Earle 1 1 1
Chas. Sherman, Detroit, names Heart of Oak 2 3 3
N. Alvord, Hillsdale, names Black Swan 3 2 2
Time—2:38; 2:36; 2:31.

Between the heats of this race a pacing match, best two in three, came off for a purse of $100 for the first horse, and $25 for the second, as follows:

W. H. Sullivan, Detroit, names Charley Welch 1 1
J. Frost, Detroit, names Big Leg Jack 2 dis.
Time, 2:46¼, 2:47.

To-morrow there is to be a trot between the celebrated horse Melton, now owned here, Lady Ellis and Heart of Oak. On Friday there is to be a hurdle race.

Whiteside County Agricultural Fair—Character of the Grounds—Entries—Races on the Sterling Driving Park.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, Ill., September 10.

The Twelfth Annual Fair of the Whiteside County Agricultural Society and the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Sterling Driving Park Association commenced at this place yesterday.

The weather being cold and disagreeable, on account of a heavy rain here Sunday night, but little was done except to make the necessary arrangements for the largest exhibition of a county fair ever seen in Illinois.

As an index of what may be expected, full six hundred entries were made yesterday in the various departments.

The Society's grounds are the finest in the State, located on the bank of Rock River, just below the city, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, railroad, and splendid water-power and mills located at this place.

Yesterday the Sterling Driving Park Association had its first race upon their track, being a pacing match, mile heats, best two in three. William Hamilton of Ogle County entered br. g. "Nigger Boy," Harry Davenport, b. g. "Billy," and C. B. Davis entered b. g. "Stephen A. Douglas." "Nigger Boy" took the first purse and race in two straight heats. Time, 2:45 and 2:51.

There are a number of celebrated horses here, among which is "Buckskin," of Dubuque, Iowa; Harry Davenport has "Wild Tiger" b. g., "Billy Dean" b. g., "Black Bird" s. g., "Roan Billy" r. g.

Jack Martin, of Fulton, has "Colonel Billy" and some other horses on the ground. "Plow Boy" is expected to-morrow.

The Sterling Driving Park Association offer purses every day during the Fair, which will not close until Friday.

On Thursday will be offered the Association's purse of $400 sweepstakes. Trotting horses, mares or geldings, to harness, mile heats, best three in five.

Ample accommodations are made by the railroad company for the thousands that will attend this great annual gathering.

The weather is clear and is coming out warm, and everything indicates a great success.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Meeting of the Indiana Methodist Conference—Railroad Consolidation, Etc., Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, September 11.

The thirty-sixth session of the Indiana Conference assembled at Wesley Chapel this forenoon. The opening of the Conference for business was preceded by the administration of the sacrament.

Bishop Morris stated that the state of his health would not permit him to preside, and Bishop Ames would do so. Eighty members responded to the roll call.

Rev. S. Bowers was elected Secretary; S. L. Binkley, Statistical; L. M. Walters, Recording and N. J. Bell assistant Secretaries.

The usual committees were appointed, and Colonel J. W. Ray presented a paper in reference to lay delegation.

Rev. W. C. Hoyt addressed the Conference in reference to certain statistics. Rev. J. H. Thompson delivered an address on the Bible cause.

Rev. S. L. Gillett made a report in reference to the funds for the relief of preachers, which was received and adopted.

The Bishop announced that the Rev. R. Andrews, of Illinois, had been transferred to the Conference. Mr. Andrews was welcomed, and addressed the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of the Book Concern, addressed the Conference on the account of the preachers with the Concern. Adjourned.

The articles of association of the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad Company were filed at the office of the Secretary of State this morning. The new company is formed by a union of the Columbus & Indianapolis Central Railway Company, the Union & Logansport, and the Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railway Companies. The Board of Directors were elected to day at Columbus. It consists of eleven members, three whom are residents of New York, two of Pennsylvania, four of Ohio, and two of Indiana.

Dr. Lewis Humphreys was yesterday commissioned by the Government to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. J. W. Moody, as Commissioner of the Hospital for the Insane.

Hon. T. B. McCarty, Most Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Indiana, starts for New York to-night to attend the annual meeting of the United States Grand Lodge, which will assemble in that city on Monday.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Base Ball Convention and Tournament at Indianapolis.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, September 11.

The State Base Ball Convention assembled in the Senate Chamber this morning, and was called to order by M. R. Eddy, Secretary *pro tem*. E. M. McDonald, Esq., was elected temporary Chairman.

A Committee on Credentials were appointed, who reported clubs represented as follows: Actives, Western, Buckhorn, Railway, Resolute, American, Enterprise, Pioneer, of Indianapolis, and clubs from Terre Haute, Evansville, Franklin, Lafayette, Anderson, Danville, Fort Wayne, Centreville, Logansport and Thornton.

The Committee on Rules reported a Constitution, which was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, and the following officers were elected: President, Colonel James Tullis, of Lafayette; Vice President, F. H. Wolke, of Fort Wayne; Treasurer, M. R. Eddy, of Indianapolis; Secretary, George V. Thayer, of Indianapolis; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Wentz, of Evansville.

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That any club which plays practice games on Sunday shall be excluded from the Association.

This afternoon a match game was played between the Actives, of this city, and the Franklin club, resulting in a defeat of the latter. Score—38 to 31. A match game was also played between the Westerns, of this city, and a picked nine of all the clubs. Score—Westerns, 60; Picked nine, 8.

Third Day of the Milwaukee Horse Fair—Trotting and Running Races Yesterday—The Programme for To-Day.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, September 11.

To-day was the third of the Milwaukee Horse Fair. The running race for Wisconsin three year olds was won by W. Hobkirk's Arcelia, by Iceberg. Best time, 1:59.

The trot for Wisconsin stallions that have never beaten 2:45 was won by Clay Pilot, of Milwaukee in 2:47.

The trot for all State horses was won by Hickocks' Angeline, of Milwaukee, after a very spirited affair. Best time, 2:33¼.

The principal race to-morrow is between George M. Patchen, Jr., Dolly Dutton, and Mollie, of Chicago, for $500. Also a two mile trot.

Class 33, and the special class in which Mollie Deshon, of Minneapolis, goes, comes off on Friday, as also a trot between Butler, Kitch and Fearless.

Weather and track fine. Attendance about 2,000.

Lively Game of Base Ball at Janesville.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Wis., September 11.

A very closely contested game of base ball was played here this afternoon, between the Badgers, of Beloit, and the Whitewaters, of Whitewater, on the fair grounds. The prize of one hundred dollars offered by the Rock County Agricultural Society was handsomely won by the Badgers, by the following score:

First innings—Badgers, 6; Whitewaters, whitewashed;
Second—Badgers, 4; Whitewaters, 9.
Third—Badgers, 4; Whitewaters, 3.
Fourth—Badgers, 5; Whitewaters, 3.
Fifth—Badgers, whitewashed; Whitewaters, 6.
Sixth—Badgers, 4; Whitewaters, 2.
Seventh—Badgers, 5; Whitewaters, 3.
Eighth—Badgers, 7; Whitewaters, 1.
Ninth—Badgers, 5; Whitewaters, 4.
Total—Badgers, 40; Whitewaters, 30.

Running Races at Lexington, Ky.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., September 11.

There was but one race to-day, mile heats, free for all ages. There were six entries, and the race was won by the favorite, Alexander's b. m. Asterisk. Time—148¼, 147, 149 and 151. Four horses were distanced.

Preparations for the Base Ball Tournament at Decatur, Ill.—Ample Accommodations Promised to Visitors.

DECATUR, Ill., September 11.—The arrangements for the Base Ball Tournament in this city next week are about completed. The State's fair grounds, where the tournament is to be held, have been fitted up in splendid style, having been arranged so as to give every spectator a good view. The leading clubs from Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati have signified their intention to be present, and everything seems to indicate the most successful tournament ever held in the West. Fifty clubs will be present.

The citizens are making preparations to throw open their houses to accommodate the crowd of visitors, and none need stay for fear of want of lodging places. It is desired that Captains of nines intending to be present will be on hand on Monday, if possible, to complete the programme of exercises.

The Great International Rowing Match on the Connecticut River—the Ward Brothers, of Newburg, N. Y., the Victors.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., September 11.—The great international four-oared rowing match between the Ward brothers, of Newburg, N. Y., and the St. John, N. B., crew, came off to-day in the presence of an immense assemblage from all parts of the United States and British Provinces.

The St. Johns crew having the inside, at three minutes past four p.m., the word was given to a fair and equal send off. The Wards were quickest in getting to work, drawing rapidly ahead, and as they passed the one mile stake were ten rods ahead. They turned the lower stake boat, three miles, forty seconds ahead, increased their lead all the way home, and came in winners of the race by one minute and forty-eight seconds. The winning time was 39 minutes and 28 seconds; St. Johns, 41 minutes and 16 seconds.

Base Ball Tournament at Sandwich, Illinois.

SANDWICH, Ill., September 11.—Arrangements have been made for a grand display of base ball playing on the grounds of the Amateur Base Ball Club, of this place, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of October next, at which time all organized clubs in the counties of Grundy, Kane, Du Page, Kendall and DeKalb are invited to compete for the following named prizes: For the best club, prize, $75; for the second best club, prize, $40; for the third best club, prize, $30.

Everybody is invited. The prizes will be awarded on the last day of the tournament by a committee of three selected by the competing nines.

CRIME.

The Wisconsin Bank Check Forgers.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., September 11.

Oliver Barton, *alias* Burns, the National Bank forger, was brought before the Police Court this morning, waived an examination, and was remanded to jail to await trial. F. C. Mather, of Iowa, arrested as an accomplice, had his examination postponed to Tuesday, and was committed in default of $5,000 bail.

Fatal Quarrel at Frankfort, Ky.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., September 11.

An Irishman by the name of John Doyle was killed this afternoon by a severe blow from a rock in the hands of another Irishman, named Maloney, with whom he had a difficulty.

Burglaries in Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., September 11.—The hardware store of William A. Tanner & Sons was entered by burglars between Saturday night and Monday morning, and robbed of some $400 worth of cutlery, silverware, etc.

On Monday night the grocery store of W. S. Allen was also robbed of about $600 in money.

A Prize Fight and a General Melee.

NEW YORK, September 11.—A prize fight near Hackensack River, New Jersey, this morning, broke up in a general melee, and one of the principals, named McCormick, who seemed likely to be the victor, was beaten almost to death.

A Boston Forger.

BOSTON, September 11.—Forgeries to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000 are alleged against a young man named Frederick Hobbs, late in the pork and lard business at 197 State street.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Late Correspondence Between Mr. Seward and Lord Stanley.

The Question of Arbitration.

No Plan Yet Agreed Upon.

The Opposing Views of the two Governments.

A portion of the discussion between Mr. Seward and the British Foreign Minister in relation to the Alabama claims, has been published. We copy so much of the correspondence as relates to the question of settling the controversy by arbitration. At the end of a long despatch from Mr. Seward, dated January 12, 1867, reviewing the whole case, we find the following reply to the proposal of arbitration:

With regard to the manner in which this protracted controversy shall be brought to an end, we agree entirely with the sentiments expressed by Lord Stanley. We should even think it better that it be brought to an end which might, perhaps, in some degree disappoint the parties, than that it should continue to alienate the two nations, each of which is powerful enough to injure the other deeply, while their maintenance of conflicting principles in regard to intervention would be a calamity to all nations. The United States think it easier and more desirable that Great Britain should acknowledge and satisfy the claims for indemnity which we have submitted, than it would be to find an equal and wise arbitrator who would consent to adjudicate them. If, however, Her Majesty's Government, for reasons satisfactory to them, should prefer the remedy of arbitration, the United States would not object. The United States, in that case, would expect to refer the whole controversy just as it is found in the correspondence which has taken place between the two governments, with such further evidence and arguments as either party may desire, without imposing restrictions, conditions or limitations upon the umpire, and without waiving any principle or argument on either side. They cannot consent to waive any question upon the consideration that it involves a point of national honor; and, on the other hand, they will not require that any question of national pride or honor shall be expressly ruled and determined as such. If Her Majesty's Government shall concur in these views, the President will be ready to treat concerning the choice of an umpire.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

In reply to this part of the letter of Mr. Seward, Lord Stanley wrote as follows:

FROM LORD STANLEY TO SIR F. BRUCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 9, 1867.

[illegible]

The Hon. Sir F. W. A. Bruce, G. C. B., &c., &c.

Lord Stanley, in the following letter to Sir F. Bruce, resumed the subject in reply to a letter from Mr. Seward, not yet published:

LORD STANLEY TO SIR F. BRUCE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 24, 1867.

[illegible]

[...] The reply which Mr. Seward will return to your communication of this despatch will, it may be hoped, clear up the obscurity which rests upon the answer received through Mr. Adams to my despatch of the 10th of March.

[illegible]

The Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, G. C. B., &c.

Mr. Seward's reply to the foregoing letter appears to have closed the controversy for the present without any definite result:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

[illegible]

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

THE SOUTH.

The Cholera in Louisiana and Texas—Colored Men Elected to Office in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—Deaths from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending this morning, 67.

In Common Council last night, at the election for Assistant Recorders, one white and three negroes, were chosen. Several other negroes were chosen for other municipal positions.

GALVESTON, September 11.—Rev. J. H. Farham, President of the Howard Association at Corpus Christi, died August 30. Samuel Adams, Assistant Surgeon United States army, died on the 9th instant.

There were thirty-two deaths from yellow fever here on the 9th, and ten cases admitted to the city hospital to-day from the revenue cutter Delaware. The fever has appeared in La Grange, and other interior towns.

The Yellow Fever at Key West and Tortugas.

KEY WEST, September 11.—The steamer Matchless has arrived from Fort Jefferson, Tortugas.

Dr. Cormick has a letter stating that Major Stone, commandant, and Lieutenants Orr and Romer, and all the officers of the fort are down with yellow fever, as well as many of the command and prisoners. Dr. Smith, Post Surgeon, died on the 8th inst. Mrs. Smith is better. Medicines, doctors and nurses are asked for. The Matchless will leave at once for Tortugas with all possible assistance.

The yellow fever has somewhat abated here.

Judicial Appointment by General Schofield.

RICHMOND, September 11.—General Schofield has issued an order detailing Colonel H. B. Burnham, Judge Advocate United States Army, to act as Judge of the Court of Hustings. This removes the necessity for an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Lyons.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Lease of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad—Pomological Convention—An Ancient Pear Tree—Telegrapher's Convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 11.—The lessees of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad arrived here to-day and took formal possession of the road, and elected the old officers of the company for the ensuing year.

Seventeen States are represented in the Pomological Convention now sitting here. No business was transacted to-day other than the delivery of welcoming addresses by Henry T. Mudd, of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, and Mr. Spaulding—the latter addressing grape growers especially.

Over three hundred members are present. One of the features of the exhibition of fruit is some pears from a tree in Danvers, Mass., which was planted by John Endicott, first Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. The tree is supposed to have been planted a short time subsequently to the arrival of Governor Endicott, in 1628.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the National Telegraphic Union met here to-day. Delegates representing practical telegraphers are present from all parts of the country.

FROM CAIRO.

Arrival of a Boat from New Orleans with Eight Cases of Sickness, all Convalescent—Two Deaths by Yellow Fever on the Way.

CAIRO, Ill., September 11.—The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company's towboat Monawk arrived from New Orleans this afternoon, out of provisions and having eight cases of sickness on board. Two deaths from yellow fever occurred on the way up. As the city authorities would not permit the boat to land here, she effected a landing on the Kentucky shore, two miles below this city, where coal and provisions are being sent to her. The sick are accompanied by a physician, and are all convalescent.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 10, Mrs. MARGARET WALSH, aged 69 years, formerly of Portland, Me. [illegible]

In this city, Sept. 11th, of typhoid, MARY F., wife of [illegible]

Dry Goods.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO.,
22 LAKE-ST.,
Have now in stock and offer to the trade at the lowest CASH prices, a full line of
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Wool Shirts and Drawers, Nubias, Hoods, Shawls, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders, Wool Yarns, White Goods, Linens and Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts and Corsets, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Notions of all kinds.
Also, a large line of
BUCK MITS AND GLOVES.
An Examination of our Stock and Prices Particularly Requested.

DUNLOP BROTHERS,
49 LAKE-ST.,
JOBBERS OF
NOTIONS,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
Woollens, Buck Mits and Gloves, &c.
Our stock is fresh and complete, and our prices as low as any house in the city.
Low figures made to close Cash buyers.

FALL TRADE, 1867.
We shall, on Thursday, 12th inst., open our Fall Styles of Cloaks, to which we call special attention.
SIMPSON & CO.,
Successors to Simpson & Hughes,
111 Lake-st.

Removal.

REMOVAL.
Rosenthal & Mannheimer,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HAVE REMOVED TO
77 LAKE-ST.,
Bet. Dearborn and State.
Our Fall Stock is now complete, and will be sold at the Lowest New York Prices.
ROSENTHAL & MANNHEIMER,
77 LAKE-ST.

New Publications.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
BOSTON,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
A Manual of the Constitution of the United States of America.
BY TIMOTHY FARRAR.
8vo. pp. 544. Cloth ... $3.50
AND
A Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes.
BY EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D.
Second Edition. 8vo. Law Sheep ... $7.50

Wanted.

Wanted—To Rent,
TILL MAY 1st, 1868,
A Convenient, well Furnished House,
ON NORTH OR SOUTH SIDE.
Large enough for a family of six persons.
For a GOOD house a liberal rent will be paid. Address "FURNISHED HOUSE," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Rent, or Purchase—A WAREHOUSE,
In a good Farming section, in the country. With or without elevator.
Address "H. H.," P. O. Box 3853.

Teacher of German Wanted
[illegible]
OSCAR FAULHABER, 73 Fourteenth-st.

WANTED,
A Practical Brewer,
[illegible]
Address "AURORA BREWING AND MALTING CO." Aurora, Indiana.

SITUATION—
As Bookkeeper, Accountant or Private Secretary.
[illegible]

Educational.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
[illegible]
JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

Dearborn Seminary
81 & 83 WABASH-AV.
[illegible]

CHICAGO ACADEMY,
212 Wabash-av.
[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL—A few pupils will be taken in the family of the Principal of the QUACKENBOS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
[illegible]

THE MISSES STEVENS' SCHOOL,
63 THIRD-AV.
[illegible]

Hats, Caps and Furs.

HATS.
FALL STYLES
NOW READY AT
EMERSON'S,
[9]6 Lake-st., Tremont House.

General Notices.

TO MECHANICS.
EMERY WHEELS, of the best quality, on hand and made to order.
SAW GUMMER WHEELS, superior to all others. Guaranteed in regard to quality of work and economy.
TANNER, BASCOM & CO.,
Lessees of the Emery Oil Stone Co.,
144 FULTON-ST.

MRS. SYNNESTVEDT
[illegible]

PERSONAL.
WAX FLOWERS.
[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS,
College Scrip and Agricultural Scrip,
[illegible]
ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,
No. 13 Clark-st.

For Sale.

STAVES and HEADING
FOR SALE.
[illegible]

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—A Regular Communication of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., this
Thursday Evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock.
All are invited.
[...] WHITLEY, Secretary.

Hardware.

1866. FALL TRADE. 1867.
Miller Bros. & Keep,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR
Wheeling Nails.
AGENTS FOR
American File Co.'s Files,
(The best in the market, and every file warranted.)
No. 55 State-st., Chicago.

To the Hardware Trade.
JUST RECEIVED,
From W. & S. Butcher, Sheffield, Eng.,
A good assortment of
Bastard, Mill and Taper Saw Files,
Plane Irons and Firmer Chisels.
SICKELS, PRESTON & CO.,
NO. 232 LAKE-ST.

SICKELS, PRESTON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
HARDWARE,
Cutlery and Tinners' Stock,
No. 232 LAKE-ST.
Are now receiving large additions to their stock,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.

4,000 Bdls. Sheet Iron.
[illegible]
WM. BLAIR & CO.,
179 and 181 Randolph-st.

FILES.
Sole Agency in this market for the "Westenholm" Files—the best American File in the market. Every File Warranted.
WM. BLAIR & CO.,
179 and 181 Randolph-st.

1,200 doz. "Butcher's" Files,
Just received and for sale by
WM. BLAIR & CO.,
179 and 181 Randolph-st.

1,500 DOZ. AXES,
[illegible]
WM. BLAIR & CO.,
179 and 181 Randolph-st.

Real Estate.

Residence 450 W. Washington-st.
East of Union Park.
For Sale at $12,000.
[illegible]
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Corner of Lake and LaSalle-sts.

Union Pacific Railroad.
CHEYENNE, DAKOTA.
[illegible]
G. M. DODGE,
Chief Eng. and Trustee for Depot Towns.

800,000 Acres of Land, embracing [...]
[illegible]

Paper Sacks.

Chicago Bag Factory
PAPER FLOUR SACKS
[illegible]
CANAJOHARIE SACK,
FOR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY UNEQUALLED.
[illegible]
J. & H. CHAPMAN,
139 South Water-st.

To Rent.

TO RENT.
Chambers of South Store in Armory's Building, corner of Michigan-av. and Randolph-st.
ALSO,
Chambers of Nos. 13 and 15 Lake-st., from October 1st.
For particulars inquire of
WM. B. LOVEJOY & CO.,
13 and 15 Lake-st.

Dye Works.

DYEING.
COOK & McLAIN,
DYERS AND SCOURERS,
109 Clark-st. and 82 Dearborn-st.
GARMENTS REPAIRED AT LOW PRICES.

Government Sale.

Large Sale of Public Property.
[illegible]
G. A. HULL,
Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

Dissolution.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given [...]
[illegible]

NOTICE—The firm of SCHMID, [...]
[illegible]

Proposals.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.
[illegible]
DAVID BUTLER, Governor.
THOS. P. KENNARD, Secretary.
JOHN GILLESPIE, Auditor.
Lincoln, Nebraska, Aug. 15, 1867.

Watches.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

Terms of the Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1867.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

It is an inevitable law of politics that there must be two opposing parties in a free Government, and that the preservation of each depends upon the vigilance of the other. The history of Great Britain, and of our own country, fully sustains the assertion that the public liberties and interests are never so little in danger as when the country is divided between two strong parties. There can be no check so powerful and so omnipresent upon the extravagances and disorders of a majority as the presence of an active and well-handled minority, prepared to avail themselves of the misdoings and mistakes of the majority. One party is always a mirror reflecting and exhibiting the excesses and blunders of the other.

No party can exist permanently without an opposition. If the Democratic party were dissolved, and its members all united with the Republican party, the latter could not maintain its unity, but would at once divide into two parts, which, by whatever names they might be called, would present once more the fact of two opposing political organizations. As one party predominates, so it is apt to recede from that watchfulness and purity which commended it to the country. Those who follow politics for the personal profit they can realize, always gravitate to that party which is overwhelming in numbers, and seek to use it for their own corrupt ends. The existence of a strong and vigilant opposition is essential to the protection of the Republican party from itself. When a party reaches that numerical preponderance that it may be supposed it can carry any load, it has reached the point of extreme danger. The people care nothing for parties, as such, and when a party becomes dangerous to public interests the country will not hesitate to sweep it out of existence. There never was, and there never will be, and there never ought to be, a party that could "carry anything" by merely adopting it as a party measure. The Democracy furnish an example of what a party may and may not do. They held power, with short intervals, for a quarter of a century. Day after day their load of sin was increased. They finally took slavery upon their shoulders, and then straightway went to the infernal regions of politics—to wit, a hopeless minority.

The Republican party has grown to giant proportions upon the ruins of the Democratic party. Its principles of universal freedom and universal equality before the law, are but the embodiments of truth, and are indestructible. It does not follow, however, that the Republican party can carry any man or policy that corruption or dishonesty may force upon its Conventions, or that fanaticism may engraft upon its platform. It must adhere to its principles, and leave all other things to take their chances. We are not of those who want to see the Senate and the House of Representatives composed exclusively of Republicans; for that necessitates a division of the party. We do not want to see the party so strong in any State that its principles will be lost sight of in the election of corrupt demagogues, and in carrying schemes of local fanaticism. We think the results in California, and in Maine, and in Connecticut, may prove blessings to the Republican party. We lose California; but, if the Republican party of that State had to take Gorham or be defeated, defeat is infinitely preferable to the election of a professional lobbyist.

The election in Maine will probably teach Republicans in that State that the party, even there, cannot depend upon success when it departs from principles to devote its energies to the regulation of the social affairs of men by sumptuary laws. It is time that all men who seek to use the Republican party for their own selfish ends, and to give life to narrow minded theories, should understand that the strength of the party is in its national principles, and that when these are sacrificed or ignored, a Republican nomination is not equivalent to an election, and that the party cannot and will not carry anything and everything which faction or packed Conventions may force upon it.

As long as there is a Democratic party adhering to its principles, the contrast between the two will always insure the success of the Republicans; but when the latter travel out of their recorded platform, and permit themselves to be led by political mountebanks, and in pursuit of mere vagaries, there will be found always a sufficient number of free and independent men who will refuse to be thus led, and who on a transfer of their votes can displace the party in power. The great danger of the Republican party has been its excessive preponderance of numerical strength; and the elections in California and Maine, coming as they do at this time, will have a healthful and warning effect upon the course of that party during the next year. Let it never be forgotten that there is a party waiting for mistakes and errors on our part, and that there are in every State, as there ought to be, a sufficient number of voters who care nothing for mere party names, who will vote with the Republican party as long as it adheres to its principles, but who, upon the least departure therefrom after strange issues, will vote the other way and transfer power to the Democracy.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

If we give full credit to the cable despatch from Constantinople, in regard to the demands of Russia on the Government of the Sultan, it would seem that a European war is imminent. We are told that the Russian Ambassador "has presented to the Porte another note of his Government, which demands the cession of Crete to Greece and the full equality of Christians and Mahommedans in all the Provinces of Turkey. The demand is declared to be the ultimatum of Russia, and an answer is asked within ten days." The correspondent adds what is sufficiently apparent, if his despatch is true, that "in diplomatic circles war is regarded as almost inevitable." Such a note could have but one purpose, nor receive but one construction. It forces the Turkish Government either to make concessions too humiliating to be even discussed, or to prepare to defend itself against the formidable power that makes these demands. There is no other alternative, unless the Czar shall recede from his haughty propositions, as he certainly will not, if they have been actually submitted to the Porte in the form and language described. It would seem that the Czar has determined now to carry out the traditional policy of the Russian Empire in regard to Turkey. And he has managed in this matter, to commend his quarrel in behalf of a cause and a people that have enlisted the strong sympathies of the civilized world, [illegible] by the barbarous cruelties perpetrated by their enemies. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is certain that Alexander has not taken this decisive step without a good understanding with Prussia. France and Austria, if not in actual alliance, have an equally good understanding, and the beginning of hostilities against Turkey may be the signal for that terrible conflict for which both Napoleon and Bismarck have never ceased to prepare with all their might, however strong their protestations of a fixed purpose to remain at peace. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs attempted to explain away the Conference at Salzburg; but since that Conference the Austrian press has assumed a bold, almost defiant tone toward Prussia. [illegible]

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times, and result in wide-spread destruction and misery, from the contemplation of which [illegible]. Yet it is evident that in the beginning of the conflict, at least, the Northern allies will have the advantage of the moral sympathies of England, since France and Austria will stand as the allies of the Turk against the struggling Cretans. What position Italy will assume, should this direful struggle take place, seems at present altogether uncertain. Her attachment to the Emperor of France has been a good deal shaken by her inquietudes to possess the city of Rome. She believes that Napoleon still supports the Papal pretensions, and is the active protector of the temporal power of the Pope. Such a war as now seems probable will doubtless afford Italy her long-coveted opportunity, whether or not she shall take part in the conflict.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

General Butler's plan of displacing the national bank currency, by capturing every bank note that falls into the Treasury in the payment of taxes, and issuing a greenback in its place, is the most feasible and plausible method of accomplishing the object that has yet been suggested. It is quite possible that it may eventually be put in practice. The principal objections to it are, first, that it might lead to a resuscitation of the old State Bank system, and second, that it would make the Government itself a National Bank. The power to coin money is a different thing from the power to print money. The former is merely a ministerial act—the act of recording upon the precious metals the weight and fineness of each piece. This act does not give value to the metal. It had the value before, and it retains it after the coin is cut or melted into other forms. Printing and issuing paper currency is an act of borrowing. It was practiced by the Government during the war, as a convenient method, perhaps the only practicable one, of borrowing from the people the means to meet the extraordinary demands upon the Treasury. It is proposed that this temporary expedient shall become the settled policy of the Government, and that the Treasury shall hereafter be a national bank, and the only national bank in the country. This is a very important proposition, and should not be decided suddenly, or upon a superficial view of the case. There is much force in the argument that the Government ought to save the interest which it pays on the National Bank bonds. But there is a serious exaggeration in the amount of saving to be effected by the process. The amount is popularly estimated at $25,000,000 per annum, and General Butler adopted that figure in his reckoning.

The National Banks on the 1st of July, 1867, held in their vaults as reserve funds for the redemption of their circulation and the protection of their depositors, the following amounts:

Legal Tender Greenbacks	$[illegible]
Compound Interest Legal tenders	[illegible]
Total Legal Tenders	$177,8[illegible]

On the same day they had outstanding of their own notes $291,[illegible],000. Deduct the former from the latter and the excess of bank notes in circulation over legal tenders locked up in the banks, amounts only to $113,[illegible],554. But in a short time the compounds will all be due, redeemed and withdrawn from circulation. After that, the banks must keep more greenbacks as reserve funds. From one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty millions of legal tenders will constantly be required by the National Banking Act to be kept on hand. If the National Bank notes were withdrawn the banks would be at liberty to put their reserves into circulation. The vacuum, therefore, to be filled with greenbacks by retiring the bank notes, would not exceed one hundred and sixty millions at the utmost, the saving of interest would be five and a half per cent in coin, (one-half of the bank bonds in pledge being five per cent Ten-Forties, and the other half six per cent Five-Twenties) which would amount to $8,800,000 in coin, or $14,330,000 in currency. And from this amount must be subtracted the taxes which the National Banks pay for their privileges. According to the last financial report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, they paid during the fiscal year 1866 $7,650,000. Deduct this amount from the $14,330,000, and the remainder is less than seven millions, which the Government would gain by substituting greenbacks for bank notes, without inflating the currency.

There is another aspect of the case which remains to be considered, viz.: If the Government proposed to purchase the $337,835,250 of bonds owned by the banks and deposited with the Comptroller of the Treasury for the security of their circulation? At present market rates, the Ten-Forties are worth par in greenbacks and the Five-Twenties are selling for 110; the whole represent a value of $355,000,000. It would, therefore, require an issue, after filling the vacuum caused by the displacement of the bank notes, and the liberation of the legal tender bank reserves, of not less than $200,000,000 of greenbacks, to purchase the bonds held by the banks. What effect would an addition of $200,000,000 to the active circulation have on the value of the currency? Would not gold, as a necessary consequence, advance considerably? If it rose only to 160, the loss in the purchasing power of money would be ten per cent, which on the whole value of currency now in circulation would amount to a loss of sixty six millions of dollars. It is well to consider the question in its several bearings and aspects before rushing after golden-looking apples which in the grasp may prove to be Dead Sea fruit.

A COUP D'ETAT, OR—WHAT?

Gold was yesterday quoted at 145. The financial class is becoming alarmed at the course pursued by the acting President. His last proclamation is interpreted to mean deliberate purpose to nullify the reconstruction acts passed by Congress and to force a collision with the law-making power of the Government. A close perusal of the document shows that it has been worded to repudiate the laws enacted for the reorganization of the seceded States. The Buffalo *Commercial*, a conservative paper, remarks in regard to the proclamation:

"The recitals are cunningly framed to imply an assertion of the existing unimpaired vitality of the rebel States and a recognition of the civil rights and powers of State and Federal authorities, in direct contravention of the terms of the reconstruction acts passed by Congress. [illegible]

"Taken in connection with the 'Civil Supremacy' proclamation of last week, this amnesty document [illegible]

It is daily growing clearer that the President has determined boldly to oppose Congress, and to put the issue so clear that there shall be no disputing it. [illegible]

The court organ of the acting President, the *National Intelligencer*, in foreshadowing the new man festo, says:

"During the deliberations of the Cabinet yesterday, it is understood that it became evident that, in the opinion of every member present, the legal effect of the comprehensive Amnesty Proclamation would be to relieve all persons included [illegible]

The New York *Tribune* interprets this declaration thus:

"In other words: The President renews his original claim of a right to dictate the essential terms of reconstruction, and in a more offensive form. In 1865 he sought to lead and guide Congress. In 1867 he seeks now to defy and subvert the plainest provisions of law.

"Congress, by the pending Constitutional Amendment (Art. XIV.), has expressly provided that— [illegible]

Hereupon the original Reconstruction Act (March 2, 1867), Sec. 5, closes thus: [illegible]

And the supplementary Reconstruction Act of July 19, 1867 [illegible]

"Here is a landmark so high that it cannot be overlooked [illegible]

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but it will stand as firmly afterward as before."

Fortunately Congress will be in session in a little more than two months hence, when Mr. Johnson's usurpations will come before that body for consideration and action, and when it will be determined whether Andy Johnson is King or only the acting President.

☞ There is one defect in the laws of the United States which has just been discovered by a Mr. Wharton, (Joseph Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia), a manufacturer of nickel. Mr. Wharton communicates his discovery to the Philadelphia *North American*. There is a law requiring public officers, in procuring supplies for the Government, to advertise for bids, and to purchase of the lowest responsible bidder. Not long since the Director of the Mint wanted a quantity of nickel to be used in making small coins for the people of the United States. He advertised for proposals for nickel, and an English house underbid Mr. Wharton and got the contract. Mr. Wharton is tremendously indignant. "Probably in no other country in the world," he says, "would such an act have been committed." The obvious remedy would be to pass a law requiring the Government and everybody else to buy nickel exclusively of Mr. Wharton, or at least to buy nothing but American nickel. As he owns the only nickel mine in the United States, a law restricting all purchasers to American nickel would answer his purpose, and would sound better than one which should name him as the only authorized vender of that useful metal.

The law which requires the officers of the Government to advertise for proposals, and which restricts them to the lowest responsible bid, is founded upon the principles of ordinary economy, and will not be modified, we imagine, to suit the wishes of Mr. Joseph Wharton. Yet it is not easy to see why his demand is not as good as that of the Iron and Steel Association, who require that the Pacific Railroad shall be constructed exclusively of their iron, whatever may be the cost or quality thereof. Such a law was passed in obedience to their behests—a law so outrageously unjust that even so zealous a protectionist as Senator Sherman, of Ohio, moved that it be repealed, and actually carried a majority of the Senate in favor of his motion. All that Mr. Wharton asks is a similar law for the benefit of his shop.

Maine holds her State election to-day. The contest has been remarkably tame, and a light vote is anticipated, though some votes will be raised to the Democrats by the exertions of the liquor men, stimulated by the stringent Prohibitory law recently adopted.—*New York Tribune, Monday.*

The vote was light, especially the Republican vote. The Democratic vote was largely increased by the "stringent Prohibitory Liquor Act" recently adopted, and the wonder is that the Democrats did not carry that State. What has been gained for temperance or for the country by the eternal tinkering which has been going on in Maine with the liquor law? Two years ago the law was made more "stringent," and that did not content those moralists who abandon example and suasion, and appeal to the coercive power of statutes. Last year the law was made more stringent, and the result is that the Republican party is almost defeated and hardly elects a Governor, where last year it had 28,000 majority. The liquor party, or as these one-idea men call them, the "rumsellers," have rolled up an enormous vote, and carried towns and counties which upon a square issue as between the Republican and Democratic party have heretofore voted almost unanimously with the former. The Legislature is close politically, but there may be a majority for the repeal of the "stringent" law, and, if there is, the stringent policy will have accomplished its certain results. Another turn of the "stringent" wheel would have elected a Democratic Governor and Legislature.

☞ It is reported and very generally believed by the newspaper correspondents, that by the request of the President General McClellan has been telegraphed to, asking him to return immediately to this country; and that the portfolio of the War Office will be offered to him as soon as he reaches the Capital. To all of this there is an important proviso, namely, that he will give in his adhesion to the Johnson policy. The country will see a fitness in this appointment. McClellan alone, of all our Generals, had the courage, after having lost a campaign, to write letters to Mr. Lincoln expounding to him the constitutional principles on which the war ought to be conducted, and, in his opinion, the only principles on which it could ever be conducted with success. Had he attended to his duties in the field, and managed his own business with even ordinary prudence and courage, he might have occupied Richmond instead of digging ditches around Yorktown, with its garrison of only 7,000 men. Prominent in his theory was the doctrine that nothing should be done calculated to exasperate the people of the Southern States; that they should be assured that our designs were of the most friendly character, as indeed General McClellan's designs were. For this distinguished devotion to the Constitution the General deserves recognition; and who is so fit to bestow it upon him as Andrew Johnson?

☞ The new Governor of California, Henry H. Haight, was an early and prominent Republican, and for several years Chairman of the sizes of the Republican State Central Committee. During the war his record was unexceptionable; but a couple of years ago he quarrelled with the other San Francisco leaders of his party and bolted. The Democrats won him over to their side by tendering him the Gubernatorial nomination, and he furnished them a capital candidate to draw dissatisfied Republican votes from the "Short Hair" ticket. His opponent, Gorham, was the king of the California lobby, and notoriously corrupt, and had enriched himself and his associates, it was alleged, at the expense of the public, and it was further alleged that he obtained his nomination by packing the Convention and stuffing the primary meeting ballot-boxes with Democratic votes hired for the occasion. The only astonishment is that he is not beaten by four times the majority which his competitor received. The result of the election will teach the "Short Boys" and lobby gang a lesson which may be useful to them hereafter. California is Republican by 20,000 on a good ticket and straight party issue, as next fall will demonstrate, when a President is to be elected.

☞ The price of anthracite coal in this market, of the sizes used for domestic purposes, is now nine dollars per ton, delivered. At this rate it is the cheapest article in the market except tunnel water. The cost of mining and transporting this coal from Eastern Pennsylvania, and delivering it to consumers in this city (including wastage), is nine dollars and twenty-two cents per ton. It is therefore selling at less than cost. The stock on hand is not larger than usual at this season of the year; and as there has been no diminution in the consumption of fuel, the extraordinary cheapness must be attributed to the large amount of bituminous coal mined in the West, which is displacing a portion of the anthracite. Whatever may be the cause, it is an inexpressible boon to the poor that they will be able to obtain their fuel for the coming winter at very low rates.

No one pretends that the President is the actual sovereign; yet, when he grants a pardon, he exercises an act of sovereignty. He does so, because, in his Presidential capacity, he is the representative of the people's sovereignty.—*Times.*

We thought the President's power to grant a pardon was derived from the [illegible] Article of the Constitution, which says, "And he (the President) shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." Has the *Times* mislaid the resolutions of '98? This talk about the "people's sovereignty" is wholly inconsistent with the doctrine of "sovereign States."

Personal Items.

Prince Esterhazy's picture gallery sold for [illegible].

Mr. A. T. Stewart is about to establish a branch establishment in Boston.

General Beauregard and Colonel Blanton Duncan are organizing an Electrical Brake Company to extend in this country the use of M. Achard's great invention for stopping railroad trains almost instantly, yet without concussion, even when running at full speed, by the single hand of the engineer. The power is derived from the motion of the train itself, and its application made instantaneous by electrical wires and suitable gear. The prize of the French Academy was awarded to the inventor after the acknowledged success of practical experiments made in the course of regular traffic, and followed up for a year on the Paris and Strasburg Railway, and for three months on the Belgian State railways.

The Rev. Moses Coit Tyler, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church in Poughkeepsie, has accepted the professorship of rhetoric and elocution in the Michigan State University.

Prof. O. W. Washburn, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and late Superintendent of Schools at Adrian, has been elected President of the University of Minnesota, at St. Anthony.

There is a small Episcopal Church in Philadelphia [illegible] "The Church of St. James the Less." [illegible]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Muddle in California Politics.

Issues of the Late Election.

A Review of Recent Indian Troubles in Arizona.

An Extraordinary Freak of Nature.

The Century Plant and a Scrap of Poetry.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

San Francisco, Cal., August 30.

Politics at this time in California are becoming more mixed and confused daily, and we seem to be going on from bad to worse rapidly. What is to be the end of all this wrangling and confusion it is hard to say at present, but it looks as if the Democracy would be likely to carry off at least a considerable part of the fruit, while the Union men are beating the tree.

THE TICKETS.

Our State and municipal election takes place September 4, and we have plenty of time for more tickets to be manufactured before that time, but up to the present we have only three regular State tickets in the field, viz.: The "Boys," or "Short Hair" ticket, which was nominated through the machinery of the regular Union party, which has fallen completely into their hands; the National Republican ticket, which was put into the field by the disappointed and disaffected Union men who are represented by the Sacramento *Union* and *Bee*, the San Francisco *Bulletin* and the *Morning Call*; and the regular Democratic ticket. The first is headed by George C. Gorham, a young man, but an old politician and lobbyist; the second is headed by Caleb T. Fay, an old merchant and business man of San Francisco; and the third by Henry H. Haight, a lawyer of good ability, and standing high in the community as a man of probity and moral character. Our present Governor, Low, had nearly twenty thousand majority running on the Union ticket during the war, (we elect once in four years) with only the straight Copperhead nominee to fight. Now, however, circumstances have changed. Many who went strongly for the Union ticket during the war, now claim that the time when the regular nominees must be elected at any sacrifice of self-respect, now regard the old issues as dead, and will not affiliate with the old arch Vigilance Committee crowd, even to save the Union party, while the Democrats will poll their full strength of their party and something more.

In the city of San Francisco we have now in the field four full municipal tickets, as follows: Regular (or "Boys") Union, with Thomas Young, an old and very worthy and capable citizen, at its head for Mayor; the regular Democratic, with Frank McCoffin, a young man of more than usual ability and popularity, for Mayor; the People's Independent Union, with J. R. Roberts, an old merchant, for Mayor, and merchants and business men generally for all the minor offices; and the National Republican ticket, with the same nominee for Mayor, and the remainder partially made up of new men, and partially of candidates already on the Union ticket. The fight is entirely between the regular ("Boys," or "Short Hair,") Union, and the regular Democratic tickets, the others being merely guerilla organizations, fighting without hope of success. The Democrats will quite likely carry the city—the more likely as they have put up for all the minor offices their very best men; such men as during the war could not have been induced to run on a Democratic ticket. I am thus particular in detailing the facts of the situation for the reason that the telegraph will inform you of the result of the election about the time this letter reaches Chicago.

Whatever may be the effect of a Democratic victory in California on politics at the East, it cannot be materially disastrous to the interests of California, as, aside from the mere question of reconstruction, there is absolutely nothing beyond personal issues between the rival parties struggling for the control of the State. Whatever the result may be, this is the last time that the Union party of California in its present shape will come before the people, as new combinations, or new issues, are to be formed before another election, State or municipal, can be held.

WANTED AN INDIAN POLICY.

The Indian war in Arizona still goes on unchecked, and, in spite of the large number of troops sent into that Territory, the Apaches have, on the whole, the best of it, managing to kill more whites even than the soldiers do Indians. Meantime General McDowell, the hero (?) of Bull Run, who commands the Department of California, within which Arizona is incorporated, and General Gregg, the commander of the District of Arizona, are at swords' points. General Gregg, on arriving in the Territory early in 1867, found the whole force scattered around in small detachments at posts situated hundreds of miles apart all over the country, in pursuance of a stupid policy, to which General McDowell blindly and foolishly adheres. He saw at a glance that the force so disposed was worse than useless. The detachments at any of the posts were too weak to do any efficient duty in the field, having all they could do to defend themselves from attacks and guard the beef cattle and horses belonging to the force, upon which the Indians would dash at every opportunity, and were so widely divided that they could not operate in concert with any force stationed at other posts. Nor was that the worst of it. The men, condemned to live in miserable idleness at the lonely posts, far away from civilization, travel, society or anything else to make life desirable, became demoralized and mutinous, and would desert by scores at every opportunity, making their way into Sonora or Utah, with horses, arms and equipments, and finding themselves in either country out of the reach of pursuit and recapture. The very men who would show most enterprise, endurance and courage in the field and would willingly bear any privation and meet any danger while pursuing the Indians to their fastnesses, would be the very first to desert when sent off to these detached posts, where life to any man with a bit of soul in him would become unbearable. Gregg saw all this, and wisely determined to change the policy. He issued an order defining who were and who were not to be considered "hostile Indians," and made arrangements for abandoning most of the small posts which were kept up at an immense expense, with no return in any shape whatever, being a source of weakness rather than of strength, and to concentrate his force and pursue a vigorous campaign against the bloodthirsty savages. His plan was to follow the Indians unceasingly, and give them no rest or chance to plant crops and recuperate anywhere, so that sooner or later they must become exhausted and compelled to go upon reservations and remain at peace. This policy, however, did not suit the humanitarian ideas of General McDowell, who has always been noted for his forbearance and consideration for the lives of the enemy. General Gregg was arrested while in the full career of success, while pushing the Indians vigorously, and told that he must not enter on an indiscriminate war against tribes, but must treat the acts of murder, plunder and rapine as the work of individuals, and punish them accordingly. If a band of Apaches "jumped" a train, butchered the teamsters and guards, burned the wagons, roasted the children over slow fires and carried off the women to become victims to their lusts and meet a fate a thousand times more horrible than death itself, the whole tribe was not to be made responsible for it, even if every member of the tribe knew exactly who were engaged in the hellish work. The offenders must be pursued, taken prisoners and "treated with humanity." And now to hold the result! There is not a road in Arizona to-day safe for travel for one single mile. Prescott, the capital and headquarters of the Military District, is surrounded by hostile bands, who pounce on herds of cattle and poorly guarded trains within sight of the Governor's house, and roads over which I travelled alone or with but one or two companions a few months since, are now impassable save by large detachments of troops, who are often outnumbered and defeated by the savages. General Gregg is doing all that he can, but the Territory has three times the area of the State of New York, or more than twice that of Illinois, and 50,000 troops scattered around in little detached posts would not suffice to hold the Indians in check and give protection to life and property. The Indians care nothing for forts and detached posts, because they know that they must be defended, and a force stationed in them are virtually prisoners, but they respect movable columns under men who understand Indian fighting and "mean business." Unfortunately the "powers that be" at Washington are in sympathy with General McDowell's views, and we are only half measures, fooling, tampering and humbugging from Sonora to British America.

The same causes produce the same results all over the country, from California to Kansas and Nebraska. When will our authorities learn that these "Indian Councils" and treaties [illegible]

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with the Indians, who now laugh at us and treat us with the contempt we deserve, from the Missouri to the Sierra Nevada.

A NEW THING [illegible]

Rev. Horatio Stebbins, of the Unitarian Church, last evening, preached a good sound sermon to an immense audience at the Academy of Music, a place devoted exclusively to opera and theatrical amusements on week day evenings. He has one of the finest churches in San Francisco, but, as he said, "the people dislike to go to a church where they must pay for seats or feel that they are looked upon as intruders, and I will, therefore, go to them, since they will not come to me." So he went to a place of public amusement, engaged it for the night, and invited, through the press, all classes of our citizens to come and hear him, taking for his text the first and second verses of the second chapter of Kings. The affair was a decided success, and it is not improbable that the experiment will be repeated next week, or at an early day. This is no new thing, I believe, in Europe, or some parts of the Atlantic States; but it is the first time it has been tried here, and it created a decided sensation among the fashionably religious as well as the outside world.

STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.

Among the dangerous nuisances of San Francisco is a little Italian woman not more than three feet in height, who has no hands, but only horrible stumps at the wrist, as if the hands had been cut off during her infancy, by the application of a string tied around them for that purpose, as it is quite likely that they were. This hideous little creature is sent around from door to door, begging, with a tin cup around her neck to receive contributions, the stumps of her arms naked and ostentatiously exposed. Almost anybody will give her a quarter, half a dollar, or even more, to leave, and her importer and proprietor, an able bodied Italian, who is in the business, reaps a rich reward from her efforts. Several cases of malformation of children have resulted from her visits to private houses, but, in spite of the general complaint, the authorities have never taken any measures to put an end to her travels through the town. Recently, a circumstance in this connection has occurred, which may be set down as bordering on the marvellous, but I can vouch for it as correct, from personal observation. A barber on Jackson street, between Montgomery and Kearney, has a number of cages of canary birds in his place. Among these there was a female bird who was working a nest preparatory to commencing laying her eggs, when the little handless monstrosity of an Italian beggar woman toddled suddenly into the room. The bird was from some cause greatly frightened, and continued jumping up to the top of the cage and fluttering about in great excitement until the hideous creature left the room. When her brood of four little ones came forth from the shell it was found that every one of them were deformed in much the same manner as the revolting looking little beggar, the difference being that the birds, for want of arms, are deformed at the feet. Three of the birds have mere knots in place of feet, the ends having the raw flesh like appearance of the woman's unsightly stumps of arms, and the fourth has no feet at all, but stumps of legs about half the ordinary length. In all other respects the birds are healthy and perfectly well formed, and they are all alive and doing well.

It is doubtful whether a parallel to this case can be found anywhere, and it certainly is a hard nut for physiologists and scientific men to crack.

THE CENTURY PLANT.

Speaking of "scientific" matters reminds me of the fact that in my dissertation on the "Century Plant" in my last, I accidentally omitted the main point which I had intended to make, viz., the fact that instead of blossoming once only in a hundred years, as is popularly believed, it, in its native deserts, blooms as often as once in two, three or five years, at most. It is a native of hot, arid regions, and when removed to colder climates it matures very slowly indeed, even in a hot house, and some plants will not bloom even as often as once in two centuries. I know a number of them which have been standing in a garden on Russian Hill in this city for years and they have not grown an inch though looking fresh and healthy. "The once in a century story, my boy, is all a hum!" said an old frontiersman to me, on the desert, a few months since, and I fully coincided with his conclusion. Still it is an interesting plant, nevertheless.

A SCRAP OF POETRY.

As I have been writing the foregoing I have from time to time looked down upon the grand panorama of the Bay of San Francisco and the Golden Gate, with the glorious surrounding scenery, and the thought has over and over again arisen, "How gladly would I exchange places with some of my old friends in the Prairie State for a few hours, giving them all this wealth of nature and art, to gaze upon for the time, in return for one good, long look at the green prairies and wide, waving corn-fields of Illinois." Little by little the great fog bank from the Pacific has crept in through the Golden Gate, and stealthily pushed on up toward the city. The Presidio has been hidden; the war steamer Resaca, with her crew stricken with the deadliest of the dread epidemics of the tropics, lying in quarantine over under the Marin County shore near Saucelito, has been wrapped in the fleecy cloud and disappeared from sight, and now the air is filled with the low, melancholy booming of the fog bell at Alcatraz. The great fog trumpet at the Farrallone Islands has a voice of life and energy which stirs the blood and fires the imagination; but this mournful-tolling bell is always associated in my mind with sadness and hopelessness. Its dull, monotonous voice depresses the spirits of the listener, and awakens sad memories of the past, rather than tells of present, active, vital danger. I saw in one of yesterday's papers the following effusion by some nameless poet—a poet he really is, though to fame unknown, and writing under no *nom de plume* even—and liked them so well that, now that the bell is tolling as when he wrote, I cut it out and send it to you:

TO THE FOG BELL AT ALCATRAZ.

O weary Warden, that o'er sea and marshes
Monotonously calls
Thy challenge to the foe, whose stealthy marches
Invest the city walls.

Thy voice of warning far and wide diverges,
Thrilling the midnight air;
Yet in thy tower, o'er the rocking surges,
Thou dost not heed or care.

Thou readest not the message of thy bringing;
Thou dost not know the weight
Of that which in thy little arc forever swinging
Thou dost reiterate.

Thou heedest not the tent, whose repetition
Makes the dark night more drear;
Thou fillest the world with formal admonition,
But showest no sky more clear.

Thou see'st not the binnacle light that glistens
Upon the slippery deck;
Thou markest not the mariner that listens—
Thou see'st but the wreck.

Vain is thy challenge—vain thy admonition—
To all who hear or pass;
Having but "Love" or "Pity"—thy condition
Is but as "tinkling brass."

O formal Dervish, rocking in thy tower
That looks across the deep;
Cry, O Muezzin, "God is God" each hour,
But let believers sleep.

Thou hast the word, O too inadequate preacher,
But having naught beyond,
The fate thou orient and thought, the teacher,
[illegible]

There is something a little crude in the composition in one or two places, but as a whole I think you will agree with me that it is worth a place in the columns of the Tribune.

Adios, ALTAMONTE.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The First Murder Trial by Military Commission Under the Reconstruction Act—Atrocious Murder of a Colored Boy by a Drunken Rebel.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, D. C., September 9.

The telegrams from New Orleans have made mention of a murder trial by military commission under the Reconstruction Act. The case has also been alluded to in despatches from this city. The matter, important in itself, derives additional importance from the fact that this is the first case of the kind under this act. The third section of the original law of March 2, 1867, gives District Commanders authority when, in their judgment, it may be necessary, "to organize military tribunals or commissions for the trial of offenders;" and the fourth section provides that "no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President." This, as I have said, is the first case brought before the Executive.

The murder was that of a negro boy by a white man named Lusk. It took place last spring, a month or six weeks after the passage of the Reconstruction Act, in the town of Floyd, on the river above New Orleans. This is notoriously a hard place—being the residence of a number of lawless characters who, even before the war, were in the habit of setting the authorities at defiance. Of course it is a town in which human life is held at a cheap rate—a town in which, literally, negroes had no rights that white men were bound to respect. In a word, it was one of those Southern Edens where the shooting of a negro was of no more consequence than the shooting of a dog. After this murder the State authorities reported to General Sheridan that they were unable, by reason of the peculiar circumstances of the case, to deal justly with the alleged murderer—the fact being that the act of Lusk was not looked upon as a crime by the citizens of the place. General Sheridan thereupon appointed a military commission, with a Major General at its head, for the trial of the man. A private letter from an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau briefly sketches the evidence. He writes:

"The testimony shows that the murder was wholly unprovoked. The fellow Lusk was intoxicated, and came about the steamer very long before the landing, calling for whiskey and supper. He had evidently been quarrelling during the day with some of his friends and relatives, and got into a row with his brother-in-law while the latter, [illegible] He bullied the bar-keeper into giving him supper, and the steward into giving him supper. At the table and around the deck he was very noisy, openly declaring that he was going to kill somebody. He finally pitched into the Captain, and declared if he had a pistol he'd blow his brains out. The officers of the boat were unarmed, and one of them remarked that if they dare try to do anything with Lusk he would be sure to be hurt and such a hard name and was getting such an attack [illegible] The whole company were obliged to let him have his way; and Lusk went on raving for nearly an hour, yelling and swearing and quarrelling, and was then persuaded ashore by some of his friends.

"In a little while he returned with a revolver in his hand, and swore, quite openly enough at first, that as soon as he was on deck again, he declared, he'd kill somebody, but he had come to kill. [illegible] He went into the office, [illegible] the pistol, demanded his money, [illegible] declared he would kill [illegible]

"Forced in getting up a noise with the pilot, the raffian soon after fired his revolver down through the deck. Just at work 'em up, he said, the ball passing within two or three inches of the carpenter. His friends here interfered, and tried to persuade him to leave the boat. He, at least, put up his pistol, when he shot of another barrel, the ball this time going through the coat tail of one of his friends. This he followed up with another shot at random into the crowd on the boat, by which fortunately no one was hit. Of course, after this he had to have some more whiskey. The bar-keeper shut up shop, but Lusk battered away at the door, till the young man afraid for his life, opened it and gave the desperado what he wanted. When he had taken his drink, he said, he would shoot, and the pistol to his head and swore he was going to shoot him too. Lusk shutting the bar, his friends again interfered, and the bar-keeper was saved.

"Directly afterwards he spied a colored boy, seventeen or eighteen years of age, who having been directed to meet his master at that point with a horse, was on the boat looking for him. There was only one witness to the interview with this boy. He swore that Lusk, with an oath and a dirty epithet, demanded what the boy was there for. The good fellow gave him a respectful answer, when Lusk responded that he would have to shoot him. The boy began crying, and Lusk asked him if he was armed. He said no, and Lusk told him to run for his life. He started to leave the boat, but had hardly gone three steps when Lusk fired, and the boy, shot through the head, fell on the deck and died in a few minutes. Lusk immediately ran off the steamer and was lost in the crowd and darkness, while the master came rushing out to find his servant in the agonies of death."

So much for the words of the letter. It further appears that Lusk was subsequently arrested and turned over to the military. His trial before the military commission began in July. He was defended by a "pettifogger" of good standing. The evidence against him was so explicit that he made very little cross-examination. The trial was, at his request, adjourned twice, for a fortnight on each occasion, in order to enable him to get witnesses. At the last meeting he had several present, but declined, finally, to put them on the stand, and allowed the case to go to the commission. This, the letter from which I have quoted says, "was done because the rebels believe the President will set aside the sentence, which everybody of course supposes is death."

I inquired at the White House this morning to learn if the record of this case had reached the President, and was informed that it had not. My advices from New Orleans, where the trial took place, are that it was ready to send ten days ago. Possibly the confusion incident to a change of commanders there delayed its transmission for a few days. I am told the case creates considerable excitement in New Orleans, and that there is a general belief among the anti-reconstructionists that the President will not permit the hanging of the murderer. That he shot the negro boy no one pretends to deny, but his friends rely on Mr. Johnson's bitter hostility to the Reconstruction Law for his safety. I doubt not the action of the Executive on this test case will be watched by the whole country.

ISRAEL.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION RIOTS.

Details of the Election Riot in Montreal—Six Persons said to have been Wounded by Firearms—The McGee Headquarters after the Fight.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Montreal, Canada, September 7.

My letter of last night announced the close of the election and a riot. I will now give the details of the riot.

After the close of the polls, a body of Mr. Devlin's friends, mostly very young men and many of them mere boys, went to attack McGee's headquarters, Mechanics' Hall, the object being to prevent McGee from addressing his friends in glorification of his success. There were about one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons in this crowd, and it moved up Great St. James street, in straggling file, on both sides of the street. At the Mechanics' Hall the body closed up, and gave three cheers for Devlin, and a yell meant for a tiger. At this time the friends of McGee, about 1,500 in number, began to run away, some fifty of them going into the hall. The attacking party then partly entered the hall, and partly stoned it from the street, smashing the windows. This was mostly done by the boys of the crowd. Meanwhile some shots were fired from the building. McGee, it is said, using a revolver, but with no effect, and a Mr. McCready doing likewise.

The police now came up and made a demonstration of attack and McGee's men followed in their rear, shouting as they went. Devlin's party then fell back to McGill street and Victoria Square, there halting and delivering a sharp volley of stones, bricks and a few pistol shots, which at once brought their adversaries to a stand. There was plenty of brick and some stone in McGill street, some new buildings being there in course of erection.

The police fell back, and with them the McGee party. The other party then followed them up the street, and a sharp fight with stones, bricks and revolvers took place between the Ottawa Hotel and the Mechanics' Hall. At this juncture the First Troop of Volunteer Cavalry came upon the ground, and Devlin's men, seeing them, fell back once more to McGill street, crying out, "the troops," "the troops." After this the fight died away, and the cavalry blocked up the street to the right and left of the Mechanics' Hall.

As to the casualties, there are many men with broken heads and faces, but of those wounded by pistol shots there are not more than half a dozen. A. McGibbon was wounded in the arm, —— Donahan was wounded in the leg, James Neville was wounded in the heel. I heard of another man being hit in the chin, and another in the face, and there may have been two cases more.

Of those beaten by sticks there was a man called "Dog Bowie," another named A. Perry, and a third named W. O'Brien—all McGee men. A great many were hit and cut in the face.

Devlin's party accomplished their object, to wit: to smash in McGee's headquarters. The building had a most battered appearance after the riot was over. In front of it Great St. James street was strewn with stones, bits of brick, etc., the missiles used in the attack. A curious crowd has been gazing all day at the building. The city will have to pay for the damages, it having been done by a riot. Such was the *finale* of one of the most hotly-contested elections Montreal has ever witnessed.

McGee's majority was 286 votes; Cartier's majority, 348. The number of votes polled were: In the East, 4,518; in the West, 5,188; total, 9,706. The elect are both bad men—Cartier being corrupt, McGee a drunkard.

The Ninety-Fifth Illinois Infantry.

Belvidere, Ill., September 10.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Please announce that the surviving members of the Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry will hold a reunion on Wednesday, September 25th, at Harvard, McHenry County, Ill., when a general good time is expected.

W. W. Wood,
Formerly Adjutant of the Regiment.

Weed on Hillyer.

There is a decidedly spicy controversy going on between Thurlow Weed, editor of the New York *Commercial*, and Colonel Hillyer, one of the seven collectors in New York. Hillyer's last letter was quite savage and cutting. The king of the lobby "cols" back in this manner:

"Colonel Hillyer introduced himself to me, during the war, as a gentleman for whom General Grant was anxious to provide. [illegible]

[illegible]

Pacific Telegraph Project.—The Californians are seriously agitating the subject of laying a submarine telegraph from San Francisco to China and Japan, via the Sandwich Islands. Soundings made some years ago prove the existence of a true telegraphic plateau extending from the California coast to Honolulu, quite as marked as the one between New Foundland and Ireland. The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks the proposed plan is feasible, and is confident that it will be carried out.

CHICAGO AND THE SOUTHWEST.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Advantages and Importance of the Enterprise.

The Wonderful "Salt Plains" on the Proposed Route.

Magnitude of the Cattle Trade With Texas and Mexico.

Topeka, Kan., September 7.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The article referring to the above-named railway which appeared in your issue of the 29, and again the endorsement of your editorial comments by Mr. Graves, of Dubuque, which appeared in your issue of the 5th, have been received here and gratefully appreciated by the well-wishers of the road, as well as by the farmers and other interested parties along its line. And as I have passed the greater part of the summer in that section of the State through which the line will pass, I trust a few additional items relative to the road may be of interest to you and your readers.

In presenting the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway enterprise, there are some things I desire to mention, which strike me as worthy a careful consideration, and I only regret the shortness of time allotted to me in which to lay them before you in an intelligent manner.

LANDS.

The country which this road will traverse, after you get fifteen or twenty miles beyond Emporia (ninety-five miles from Atchison and fifty-four from Topeka), is, as yet, but sparsely settled; and the lands belonging to the road by act of Congress can very nearly all be had, without being compelled to go beyond the first limit of ten miles, when the point first indicated is reached. A very great portion of these lands are rich bottoms, fully equal in all respects to the lands of the Union Pacific, E. D., in the Kaw Valley, and for many purposes more desirable.

From Topeka southwest, to where these lands are accessible, is about seventy miles, passing directly through the extensive and inexhaustible coal fields of Osage County. The route beyond Emporia is far more easy and practicable, will cost less per mile than between this point and Emporia, and passes through the very garden spot of our State, and the most desirable portion for settlement when railroad communication is assured. It is that portion of our State where there is no *poor land*, but where every acre is not only good, but really desirable, and will be sought for.

THE "SALT PLAINS."

On a direct line southwest from Topeka, about 210 miles, you strike the great wonder of the West, the "Salt Plains." These plains are 100 miles in length by 40 miles in breadth, and are one of the curiosities of the age. Traversing them you will occupy at least twelve hours ordinary riding, over a level plain completely covered with salt in the form of a crust, varying from one to two inches thick, as white as this sheet of paper before touched with ink, and of sufficient strength to bear up, without breaking or crumbling, an ordinary wagon-load. Underneath this crust, a little below the surface, there is a strata of *solid rock salt*, only accessible by quarrying, producing the finest specimens of crystalized salt I ever saw. The supply is perfectly inexhaustible. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad will cross these salt fields very nearly through their centre, and thus give the road every alternate section in a distance of upwards of forty miles.

The Indians here get their supply of salt and the Government has frequently sent trains there to get salt supplies. A railroad over them could supply the world with an article of salt not surpassed in quality by any the world ever produced, and I need not say to what extent it would afford business for a railroad, for of that any reasonable man can judge sufficiently.

LEAD AND OTHER METALS

are, without doubt, to be found on the line of the proposed road, in quantities and qualities equal to those of any other country on this Continent. I have myself seen lead and tin ores, the products of this country. It is here where the Indians obtain their supplies of lead for hunting purposes, and, from specimens which I have seen, I believe that the ore must be very rich and valuable. I saw large quantities of this lead in the camps of the Witchitas about six weeks ago, and their Chief told me that there "was plenty."

TRADE WITH TEXAS.

The cattle and other trade with Western Texas and Mexico, as well as New Mexico, should receive a very careful and close consideration. Last year brought the first train of twenty-three wagons from Western Texas to Leavenworth for supplies of goods. There were three small trains, beside the one first mentioned, that came through last year. They were loaded up with wool, pelts, furs and dressed skins, and loaded back with goods of every description. The success of last year has shown itself by the great increase this year, and, judging from what I know of the last and this year's trade from that county, with Kansas, I shall be greatly mistaken if next year's operations do not fully come up to our former trade with the Santa Fe country. What was last year an ordinary trail is this year a splendid wagon road, over which trains are passing almost daily. The trade to-day may be considered *immense*; next year it will be *enormous*. This trade now goes to the Union Pacific Road—at Junction City and other points—but so soon as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road is built to the mouth of the Little Arkansas, a distance from here of 130 miles, it will effectually cut off the most desirable trade from the Pacific Road, because, by the shortest possible route from the mouth of the Little Arkansas, where this wagon road crosses the Big Arkansas River, to the line of the Union Pacific Road, it is ninety-five miles, and, of course, the road built to this point, would secure all of this trade. And what is true with reference to transportation of goods will be true with reference to the cattle trade.

THE CATTLE TRADE

between Texas and our State is another great wonder, and deserves some attention. This trade commenced three years ago, and has been on the increase until this year it has reached something near forty thousand head, and the trade has really *only* begun. Three years ago there were, perhaps, two thousand head; the next year about seven thousand; last year about 15,000, and this year nearly forty thousand up to this time, with a prospect of reaching fifty thousand head. If the trade continues for the next five years as it has for the last three no one can tell what it will be.

But when we consider the great number of cattle raised in Texas and Mexico, and the scale upon which they are raised, it is not really very surprising, after all, that such operations in cattle from those countries as we are to-day witnessing should occur.

Western Texas and parts of Mexico are strictly a grazing country, and the man who owns and controls less than 3,000 head is really a small operator. There are many men in Texas who own from twenty-five to fifty, and even eighty thousand head of cattle, and from the sale of these they receive their only income, many of them employing from one hundred to three hundred herders, mostly Mexicans, who work for a *mere living*, and only in name are *free men*.

These cattle can be bought by taking an entire drove at from two to five dollars per head. Purchasers can well afford to drive them through to Kansas and dispose of them at from twelve to twenty dollars, with great profit. The route by which these cattle come is a direct northerly course from Fort Arbuckle to the mouth of the Little Arkansas. There they would intercept our railroad line, and that would be the great shipping point, instead of, as now, on the Union Pacific, E. D. This would shorten the drive at least 100 miles, which would be a great object to drovers.

There are very many other points of interest connected with the trade in goods, salt, minerals and cattle, with that great Southwestern country, that I should be glad to mention had I time and opportunity. No one can fully judge of the importance of this railway line without first having been over the country through which it would pass and witnessed the material resources and advantages presenting themselves.

W. W. H. LAWRENCE.

How a Noted Arkansas Desperado Came to his Death.

The De Witt (Ark.) *Elector* has an account of an exciting affair which recently occurred in that town. It appears J. E. Farrell, former Representative from Saline County, and proposed to address the people on the subject of reconstruction and in behalf of the Radical party, and quite a crowd had collected from almost every portion of the country. Thomas Quinn and Tillett Connell and some misunderstanding some time ago, which had not been entirely settled, though Quinn pretended he had buried the hatchet; drinking and carousing, taking over the old scrapes they had, and how he [illegible] by Connell. At about three o'clock they had imbibed to considerable extent, making use of the most profane language, when Quinn said something that displeased an old man by the name of Saunders, who returned the insult with a right hander, causing Quinn to draw his pistol and strike the old man a blow on the head. Peyton Roach remarked to Quinn to not hurt an aged man like Saunders. Quinn turned upon Roach, pushed him back, and swore he could "whip any man who would [illegible]" and that he was "the bully of Arkansas," continuing to push his left Roach back, waving his pistol in his left hand for a [illegible], then seized [illegible] Roach, who [illegible] Parties interfered and parted them. [illegible] would Quinn's pistol from him, [illegible] prevented. By some means, Quinn got hold of another pistol, which Mr. J. B. Walker forced him by main strength to yield up, which he had in his hand, when Albert Bengle brought a double-barrelled shot gun, which Quinn at once seized, immediately cocked both barrels, flourished it around, and in his raving madness, presented it at Sheriff Martin and at Connell, swearing he would shoot them to pieces. Scanning the crowd, and finding Roach gone, he proceeded to the Court House, taking every precaution to keep from being arrested, and went up stairs and dispersed the crowd which had assembled to hear the speech of Colonel Farrell, among whom were several ladies. Quinn came down stairs, and, on reaching the foot, he discovered Roach walking through the hall, and, levelling the gun, would have killed him had not James Harris, who was standing near, knocked it up. Quinn struck at him, which caused one of the caps to fall from the tube. He then went to the west door, and drew the gun on Connell, snapping several times, with the muzzle presented at his breast. Connell felled him with a brickbat, and, catching the gun, completed the work, breaking his skull in several places. He lingered a few moments and expired.

From what we learn, he had come to De Witt that morning, fully determined to have a difficulty and "clean out the town."

THE FENIANS.

Proceedings of the Fenian Congress at Cleveland.

Chicago, September 11.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 11th there appeared a report of the Fenian Congress at Cleveland. The paper from which the report is taken (Cleveland *Herald*) is, and has been, an enemy of our organization, which accounts for the garbled and prejudiced manner in which the report is given. You will confer a favor on the Brotherhood in this city, and State, by publishing the "Declaration of Principles" adopted at the Convention. To our friends, and to our enemies, those principles are our answer to the question as to what Fenianism is; and we feel assured that all lovers of liberty will heartily endorse the principles laid down therein.

MICHAEL SCANLAN,
District Centre for Chicago.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The national character of every people, and the principles which govern their action, become of vital import when the community is placed, as it were, on trial before the world. [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the Congress that no more green flags (unless needed by military companies) should be purchased by the Circles, but that the money which would be expended should be sent to headquarters to be applied for the purchase of rifles, and the alteration of those on hand to breech-loaders; also, that the large sums usually expended on what are termed "national celebrations" should be saved and applied for revolutionary purposes.

OFFICERS OF THE F. B. ELECTED AT CLEVELAND.

President—William R. Roberts.

Senators.

1.	P. J. Meehan	New York City.
2.	P. W. Dunne	Peoria, Illinois.
3.	William Fleming	Troy, New York.
4.	[illegible]	New York.
5.	Gen. John O'Neill	Washington, D. C.
6.	Jas. W. Fitzgerald	Cincinnati, Ohio.
7.	T. J. Quinn	Albany, New York.
8.	Peter Cunningham	Utica, New York.
9.	J. [illegible] O'Reilly	Rochester, New York.
10.	[illegible] Gallagher	Buffalo, New York.
11.	Miles D. Sweeny	California.
12.	James Gibbons	Philadelphia, Pa.
13.	Michael Flanegan	Lake Superior, Mich.
14.	Thomas Lavan	Cleveland, Ohio.
15.	John Carlton	New Jersey.

LIBERTY.

The International Anti-Slavery Congress in Paris.

[From Galignani's Messenger, August 28.]

The convened meeting of the committees of the anti-slavery societies of London, Paris and Madrid held their first sitting yesterday at twelve, in the Salle Herz, Rue de la Victoire. About three hundred delegates and friends proved their sympathy with the cause of emancipation and the liberty of the enslaved. The platform was occupied by many zealous advocates of abolition.

The meeting was constituted by the nomination of M. E. Laboulaye as Chairman. After the programme of the Preliminary Committee had been read, it was proposed and resolved that the Duc de Broglie should be chosen as Honorary President, M. Laboulaye Acting President, and the Prince Albert de Broglie for France; Don Sebastian [illegible] Olozaga for Spain; Charles Buxton, M. P., and Joseph Cooper for England; the Hon. John G. Palmer and William Lloyd Garrison for the United States; General Dubois for Hayti and others for Venezuela, Africa, &c., as Vice Presidents. Secretaries were appointed for America, France, Spain, England and other places, and among them were Messrs. Augustin Cochin, Chamerovzow, Viscarrondo and Yung.

M. Laboulaye presented a *resume* of the organization of the conference and a constitutional outline of the several societies associated in the movement. He addressed words of welcome and cheer to the delegates who had come from other countries. The audience heartily responded in sympathy with his sentiments. M. Cochin reported the correspondence received by the French committee from absent friends of abolition, such as M. Guizot, the Duke de Broglie and others in France; Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips, of America, &c. He then delivered an eloquent address on the progress of emancipation and the certainty of its consummation wherever slavery has had existence. Those present who were conversant with the language (French) in which M. Cochin spoke, signified ce[illegible] the[illegible] admiration of his sentiments, and their sympathy with the speaker.

An attempt was made by some ardent friends of the slave, whose modes of expression might have been deemed by some to be extreme, to introduce propositions to suit their own views, but, on the representations of the Chairman, they did not press their sentiments to discussion. He presented the resolutions prepared by the sub-committee. M. Chamerovzow reported English and American correspondence and letters from other countries, which he followed by reading in English the resolutions which had been previously submitted in French. He was succeeded by Mr. Hore, who moved, and Dr. Underhill, who briefly seconded, the adoption of the resolutions. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Waller, a companion of Dr. Livingstone in his travels on the Zambesi, explained the condition of the east coast of Africa under the existing system of slave trading. He affirmed that five hundred thousand lives were annually sacrificed in that region to procure the present supply of slaves for the Zanzibar market. Proof which was the testimony of an eye witness, and it was confirmed by reference to others. Lieutenant Mage, of the French marine, narrated his experience on the Senegal, and pleaded the cause of the oppressed with great earnestness.

The Rev. George Knox, of the Church of England mission to Africa, addressed the audience in French, gave explanations of existing treaties, and urged the abrogation of all relations favorable to slavery. M. Barnett, a delegate from Cuba, was introduced and gave some account of slavery there and of the efforts for its abolition. He represented the colonists of that dependency and of Porto Rico as desiring immediate abolition, which he urged should be without compensation. The Chairman responded that in other lands the abolition of slavery had been forced upon slaveholders by governments; but there the colonists were asking for the abolition of slavery and the Government was the obstruction.

Bishop Paine, from the African Episcopal Church of America, gave a historical sketch of his denomination for fifty-two years, during which period it has existed, proving the liberality and zeal of his colored brethren.

The Conference adjourned at four o'clock until twelve this day.

The Action of the French Christian in Mexico Severely Criticised.

[Paris (August 28) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The conduct of Marshal Bazaine during the period of his command in Mexico did not escape criticism in France and elsewhere, and on more than one occasion friends and agents in Europe of the Emperor Maximilian expressed themselves in terms of blame and bitterness concerning that officer's use of unlimited, commission, and, it may be added, permission.

The *Independance Belge* charges that the unlucky decree of October 3, condemning Mexican Liberals to death was acquiesced in if not concocted or issued at the instance of Marshal Bazaine. It alleges that he obtained the insertion of an additional article by which peasants convicted of receiving and concealing the horses and arms of the rebels were made liable to fines. The *Independance* intimates that if the Marshal had resolutely opposed a measure fraught with such fatal consequences to the Empire he would have prevented its adoption, and it cites an instance of the energy he could display when determined to have his way, and challenges him to deny its truth if he can. Says the *Independance*: "General Romero, who had always humanely treated the French prisoners who fell into his hands, was taken prisoner in his turn by General Potier, to whom he surrendered on the promise of his life being spared. Taken to Mexico, and brought before a court martial, he was condemned to death. In vain did his friends urge that he had saved the life of several Frenchmen, in vain did Maximilian refuse to ratify the sentence. Marshal Bazaine betook himself to the Palace of Chapultepec; he found only the Empress there, and said to her: 'Tell the Emperor that whether he signs or not, Romero shall be shot to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock.'"

QUESTIONS FOR MARSHAL BAZAINE TO ANSWER.

[From the Paris La Liberte, August 28.]

Is it true or not that Marshal Bazaine, before quitting Mexico, directed that the powder and ammunition of the expeditionary corps should be thrown into the River Sequia, despite the entreaties of the Mexican Government, whose members were anxious to purchase them?

Is it true or not that, at Orizaba, yielding to the request of M. Bureau, Prefect of Vera Cruz, Marshal Bazaine ordered the officer having charge of the artillery at Vera Cruz to deliver powder to that functionary, after the powder had been placed aboard a ship?

Is it true or not that Marshal Bazaine directed the commander of the citadel to refuse admittance to the Emperor Maximilian, who desired to ascertain by personal inquiries whether Mexican projectiles were there being destroyed?

Is it true or not that, on the night of the departure of the French troops, the Marshal had the guns on the town fortifications removed from their carriages and placed on the ground, and the rammers and swabs concealed in a store-house, without advising the Mexican Government of such proceeding?

Is it true or not that Marshal Bazaine alleged as an excuse for his action that he feared that the Emperor would have the French troops fired upon?

Is it true or not that Marshal Bazaine declined to grant the request preferred by Maximilian, who desired that an escort of French soldiers should [illegible] Cruz some vehicles laden with articles that the Emperor wished to send back to Austria at the time of his proposed return to Europe?

Is it true or not that Marshal Bazaine, whose son was held on the baptismal fonts by the Emperor and Empress, departed from Mexico [illegible] and without even leaving a card?

To conclude, is it true or not that when the deplorable decree of October 3 was promulgated, Marshal Bazaine sent copies of the same to all his military subordinates, with explanatory instructions and directions to enforce the decree with the utmost rigor, arguing that it was "henceforward a struggle between civilization and barbarity?"

We simply ask these questions.

Jules Janin and the Diamond.

The great Sancy diamond, which stands ninth in the glittering and very restricted aristocracy, headed by the Great Mogul, of the world's big diamonds, is to be sold, and while it is on show at one of our first jewellers the story of its life and troubles travels around Paris. And, indeed, since it was found on the battle field in the sword-hilt fallen from Charles Le Temeraire's dying hand, the vicissitudes have been great, and far too numerous to recount in full. At one time Henri IV. borrowed it from De Sancy, to give it as guarantee to the Swiss for the troops he had lent him; and the messenger to whom De Sancy confided it disappeared before he reached the King. A long and anxious time elapsed before anyone learned what had become of the faithful servant, but it was at last discovered that he had been attacked and assassinated. The body was found, exhumed, opened, and in the stomach lay poor Sancy! The messenger had swallowed it to preserve it from the hands of the assassins. The precious stone went on leaping from impossibility to impossibility, until it reaches the scene of its last trouble, which is laid in Lyons about twenty years ago. Monsieur le Compte Demidoff and his wife were visiting Lyons with the amiable writer, Jules Janin. The day was hot, and the Comtesse threw off her shawl, and taking out the pin on which was mounted the celebrated diamond, asked Jules Janin to put the jewel in his pocket. They passed the day looking at the sights of the town, and in the evening went to the theatre. "Apropos, mon ami," said the Comte between the acts, "did you give the pin to the Comtesse?" [illegible] Janin [illegible] his pocket, [illegible] waistcoat, and then, without uttering a word, rushed from the box. During his headlong course back to the hotel all the incidents of the evening, all the horrors of his situation, pressed on his brain like the nightmare. He remembered that after their walk he had changed his dress; that he had left the coat in his room. [illegible] the day; and that the waistcoat was to be washed. A complication of [illegible] rout! His fears were groundless; he found his door open; he had procured to light his toilette, but asked who the dirtiest [illegible] the waistcoat [illegible] the room was full of bright rays, and flashing and glittering on the floor lay the beauty, the blanchisseuse had come, the waistcoat had been taken to be washed; but the diamond had slipped out and was saved, and so was Jules Janin. But he still remembers with horror the episode of the Sancy diamond.—*Paris Correspondence of the Queen.*

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Eight Persons Fall Forty-five Feet from the Abutment of a Bridge—Two Killed and Six Terribly Mangled.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 11.]

A party of six Germans assembled yesterday afternoon and on the proposal of Mr. Wiegard, resolved to accompany him to the shooting grounds on Fairmount, where the Red Men were holding their meeting. In pursuance of the resolution, they procured the horse and wagon of one of the party, a carpenter, named Frederick Oechsle, and taking with them the daughter of Mr. Wiegard, started. On the road they overtook a man named Emil Reich, who desired to get into the wagon, and they permitted him to do so. The party was a very amiable one, and proceeded without excitement until a burly waggoner endeavored to urge his horses in front of Oechsle's wagon, that person whipped up his [illegible] and was just passing the wagoner when the bridge over Mill Creek, on the road to Fairmount, was reached. The teamster got upon the bridge first, and in order to prevent his horse from being crushed, Oechsle drew the brute to the right hand side. At that moment the animal became alarmed at some object in the vehicle that had preceded it, and commenced backing; in doing so one of the shafts was broken, and the horse plunging forward and making an acute turn precipitated the wagon and its freight of human beings to the ground below, a distance of not less than forty-five feet. The scene that followed was of the most melancholy and pitiful character.

The young girl Lena's neck was broken, and she laid quietly upon the ground, sobbing greatly. Her agonies were soon over, for death came kindly with her, and with the bright eyes became glazed, they were dutifully closed by some good Samaritans, and her form borne to the watchman's house near the railroad track. Her father was injured badly about the head, and was subsequently insensible. The carpenter Oechsle, suffered the greatest agonies from frightful wounds in the head and body. He writhed and twisted in his efforts to obtain relief, and at each movement the life blood oozed out and stained the grass around him. He was finally taken to his home, on the corner of Cutter and Melancthon streets, where he died a short time after his arrival. Adam Gutterman fell upon his feet, and striking his head upon a huge stone, received wounds which will surely cause his death during the day. His injuries consist of a compound fracture of the skull, involving the frontal, the parietal, and temporal bone. Dr. H. M. Reitner, who attended him, and in fact who rendered efficient service to all of the wounded persons, has hopes of his recovery.

Andrew Dressler, who lives at 331 Cutter street, near Guttermann, was terribly cut and bruised, but in all probability will recover. His right arm and left leg were broken, and his nose crushed.

J. H. Baumer, who lives at 31 Green street, was badly hurt, but his physicians entertain hopes of his recovery.

A man of the name of Hanswell, residing at No. 21 Martin street, sustained a number of body bruises, and had his right leg twisted from its socket, and left hanging by the flesh. His case is a serious one.

Emil Reich, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Logan and Findlay streets, saw the imminent danger, jumped from the wagon, and dragged with him a man named Herman Hagenoch, who had got upon the vehicle when it first stopped. Both of these men escaped with slight injuries. The abutment from which the persons fell was entirely without guard, as the boards which are usually there to form a sort of barricade, had for some cause, been removed. The fall was a terrific one, and those who viewed the scene were astonished that everyone of the injured persons had not been killed.

The Cincinnati Trades-Assembly in the Political Field.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, September 11.]

At an adjourned meeting of the Trades Assembly of this city, held last evening, to take into consideration the propriety of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District, to represent the interests of the laboring class, the following action was had:

The committee, to whom was referred the subject of interrogating General Cary as to his views upon the various questions, reported the following as Mr. Cary's answer:

Cincinnati, Sept. 9.

Isaac J. Neal, Esq.:

Sir: Your letter of the 5th instant, in behalf of the "Trades-Assembly" of this city, asking my views upon certain questions, is before me.

Whatever importance may be attached to my views upon these or any other topics of national importance you are welcome to them. I will answer your questions very briefly in their order:

First. I believe the law authorizing the establishment of National Banks should be repealed and their circulation should be replaced by United States legal tender notes. [illegible]

[illegible]

Third. I am in favor of the adoption by the Government of the eight-hour rule in all its workshops [illegible]

I have considered these answers, but you will understand my general views from what I have already said. Truly yours, S. F. Cary.

On motion, Mr. S. F. Cary was unanimously nominated.

The North Carolina Republican State Convention.

Among the resolutions reported by the Committee at the North Carolina Republican State Convention in Raleigh last week, were the following:

Resolved, That the [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, That the Republican party of North Carolina faithfully and cheerfully accepts the policy of Congress on the subject of reconstruction, and will spare no effort to secure, under the restoration of the State to the Union, [illegible]

For the first resolution [illegible] a member offered the following [illegible]

Resolved, That the Republican party of North Carolina on the subject of [illegible]

After a long discussion the substitute was adopted by a large majority. The President of the Convention was authorized to appoint a committee to urge upon Congress to [illegible]

Important Discoveries of Alleged Tobacco Frauds.

Our citizens were startled yesterday by a rumor that the well-known tobacco manufactory of Kirkham, Brown & Co., had been seized by the Government revenue officers on the charge of using counterfeit stamps for the purpose of defrauding the Government. Many were disposed to discredit the rumor, and all hoped it was without foundation, but at a late hour last evening facts were made known. As we learned from authority, the facts are as follows: A special Revenue Inspector, named A. Mud[illegible], discovered in Cincinnati, a lot of tobacco, part of which was stamped with other than genuine stamps. He immediately set himself to the task of working up the case, and made the discovery that the tobacco was shipped by the firm of Kirkham, Brown & Co., of this city. After satisfying himself of this fact, he came here, investigated the matter, and found tobacco fraudulently stamped in the possession of the firm. The firm claimed that the said tobacco was stamped by Captain Conner, of Carbondale, but this being shown to Inspector Conner, he denied that he stamped it, and declared it counterfeit. Yesterday the distillery was taken possession of and is now in charge of Collector Hay.

The Inspector also seized some tobacco in possession of D. Hardin, and manufactured at Carbondale by Denham & Son, and one box at Kormak & Co.

The Inspector also visited the establishment of Myers & Co. [illegible] Chicago, and there [illegible] Myers.

We will also state in this connection that Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Brown are absent from the city, and their friends are confident that they will be fully able to exonerate themselves from the charge, and that their establishment will continue business as usual. We hope this may be true.

The New Orleans Controller [illegible] to Military [illegible]

[From the New Orleans [illegible]]

Quite an excitement was created yesterday in the Comptroller's office at 10 o'clock in the day, the banquette and offices being filled with people. It appears that the newly appointed Comptroller, Mr. Mandel, [illegible] yesterday morning [illegible] Comptroller [illegible] went to headquarters and [illegible] Forsyth made his appearance in the Comptroller's office, accompanied by a Corporal and two privates, and asked Mr. [illegible] he would yield. The latter gave in to the military force, and bayonets triumphed. When we left the City Hall the crowd had dispersed, and Messrs. Mudan and [illegible] seemed to be on the best of terms.

[illegible] R. R.

Report of the Board of Directors.

[illegible] Earnings—Financial Condition of the Company.

[illegible] Bridge at Burlington.

[illegible]

[illegible] Drowning.

[illegible] Drained—Inquest on the [illegible] of Kate Sayers.

[illegible] Identified—Testimony of [illegible] Rescued Men.

[illegible]

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and meeting the men, Clifford and Gunter, but could [illegible] The jury then retired, and after consulting together brought in a verdict of accidental drowning. The body of the deceased has been since removed to the dead house.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Its Probable Location—Plan and Cost of the Building.

Reports Made to the Common Council on the Subject.

It is already known that a series of negotiations have been for some time in progress between the city and county authorities, having in view the rebuilding of their joint tenure of the Court House. The county representatives have insisted that the place was none too large for their exclusive occupancy. The city authorities have admitted this, but have shrunk from the responsibility of erecting the expensive structure [illegible]

[illegible]

REPORTS TO THE COUNCIL.

The following majority and minority reports by the Committee of Aldermen on Public Buildings, made on this subject to the Council at its last session, will be read with interest:

Ald. Cox, of the committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred a resolution in relation to a proper site for a new City Hall, submitted a majority report thereon.

Ald. Russell, of the same committee, and in relation to the same subject, submitted a minority report.

The majority report is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Ald. Knickerbocker, directing your committee to examine and report upon a proper site for a new City Hall, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that we find it somewhat difficult to act intelligibly, because no plan or any idea of the building was embraced in the resolution. [illegible]

[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM COX,
JOHN WALLWORK,
Committee on Public Buildings.

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report is as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

The Young Men's Christian Association.

[illegible]

Cost of Street Improvements.

The following exhibits the comparative cost of street improvements, according to the various methods now in use in this city. [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Reports Made to the Common Council on the Building.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Special Notices.

WHY HAS

"SOZODONT"

STAPLE DENTIFRICE

ENDORSED BY

OF AMERICA!

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1867.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

THE FIRE FIEND.

Three Destructive Conflagrations in One Day.

Three Breweries and Several Dwellings Destroyed.

Aggregate Losses $90,000—Full Statements of Insurance.

Two Firemen Injured.

[illegible]

THE SOLDIERS' PICNIC.

A Financial Success.

The Festivities—Base Ball—Artillery Practice.

A Gunner Injured by a Premature Discharge of a Cannon.

[illegible]

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

A Young Man Shoots Himself in the Head in a Saloon.

The Shot Instantly Fatal.

No Cause Assigned for the Rash Act.

[illegible]

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

Amusements.

La Grande Fete Champetre D'Artillerie.

September 12, 1867,

At the Hyde Park Hotel and Grounds,

BY

Comp'y A Chicago Light Artillery,

ACCOMPANIED BY

Great Western Light Guard Band—25 Performers.

[illegible]

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

[illegible]

OUT-DOOR CONCERT

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

LUCILLE WESTERN,

EAST LYNNE,

[illegible]

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

Saturday, Grand Matinee of

OLIVER TWIST.

[illegible]

THEATRE COMIQUE.

[illegible]

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

TOMMY SHERIDAN,

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

VICTORINE.

A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

[illegible]

"CASTE."

[illegible]

ARLINGTON HALL.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

CATALOGUE SALE.

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GENERAL STOCK OF DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

PAIR BAY HORSES

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

200 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

LARGE STOCK CLOTHING, WOOL

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

46 Crates Best White Crockery,

300 Boxes Flint Glassware,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Melodeon, Fancy China, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

AUCTION.

By HINTON & EATON,

RICH AND ELEGANT

Household Furniture

[illegible]

House for Rent.

[illegible]

AUCTION TRADE SALE OF

Boots, Shoes & Brogans.

Wednesday, September 11th.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

[illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

TRADES.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

[illegible]

FEMALES.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Substance of Gen. Grant's Last Letter to Gen. Sickles.

No Cabinet Changes till After the Fall Elections.

Sheridan to Visit Washington by Invitation of General Grant.

Canby's Policy Identical with that of Sickles.

Statement Concerning Grant's Opinion of Presidential Honors.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cretan Insurrection.

Greece Urged by England and France to Observe Strict Neutrality.

[illegible]tion of the Radical Congress at Geneva.

POLITICAL.

[illegible]ting of the Radical Border State Convention at Baltimore.

[illegible]ers from Senators Sumner, Yates and Wilson.

[illegible]nes of the Resolutions Adopted.

[illegible]e Election Returns—Republican Majority about 12,000.

[illegible]gural Address of Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky.

[illegible]d Day of the Michigan State Agricultural Fair.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]